

Jackie Humphrey

From: Janis Ford [janisford@yahoo.com]
Sent: Saturday, July 15, 2017 5:34 PM
To: Jackie Humphrey
Subject: Brelsford Family

She must give address
up home #

She doesn't
say if she
researched!

Bula, Black & SHAN

Hi again,

Thank you for the family lineage.

Yes, I do have a copy of Emily Croom's book.

I recognize names you have listed.

I think it is thrilling to have the names Ancestry has provided based on my DNA in order that I can write to each if I wish.

I have written to three people on my father's side and heard from two.

? Holmes

Visiting with you is delightful. Thank you so much for writing.

✓ Our g-g grandparents lived in Gonzales County. I live in the DeWitt County which is below Gonzales County.

I see a sign for the road to Wrightsborough when I am going that way, but I never have taken the hour or two to drive there see what may still be there. Isn't that just terrible!

Big house
South Gonzales

Nannie Belle and Sam Holmes farmed on land above Leesville in Gonzales County.

Later they moved into Leesville. It was a small, small community in the early 1900s.

* A flood destroyed Leesville in 1936. The little churches rebuilt, but the stores did not. The stores moved out to the new highway and the school consolidated with Nixon ISD. Times were changing.

ANNA?

Mother told me Nannie sang in both the Methodist and Baptist Church choirs and attended both when they had preaching.

She was baptized in the Presbyterian Church at Wrightbrough, but that too far to attend.

She had a yard full of flowers She raised chickens and sold the eggs.

She was afraid of thunderstorms. She and the family dog always retreated into a closet and stayed until it was over.

I have her wooden bread bowl. My mom attended school some in Leesville. She would go to her grandparents' after school. There was always "left over" biscuits above the stove for a snack.

I have Nannie's photo album of mostly unidentified pictures X

P You asked, "What do you want to know?"

I am just enjoying visiting with you. Tell me what you think important. I'll do the same.

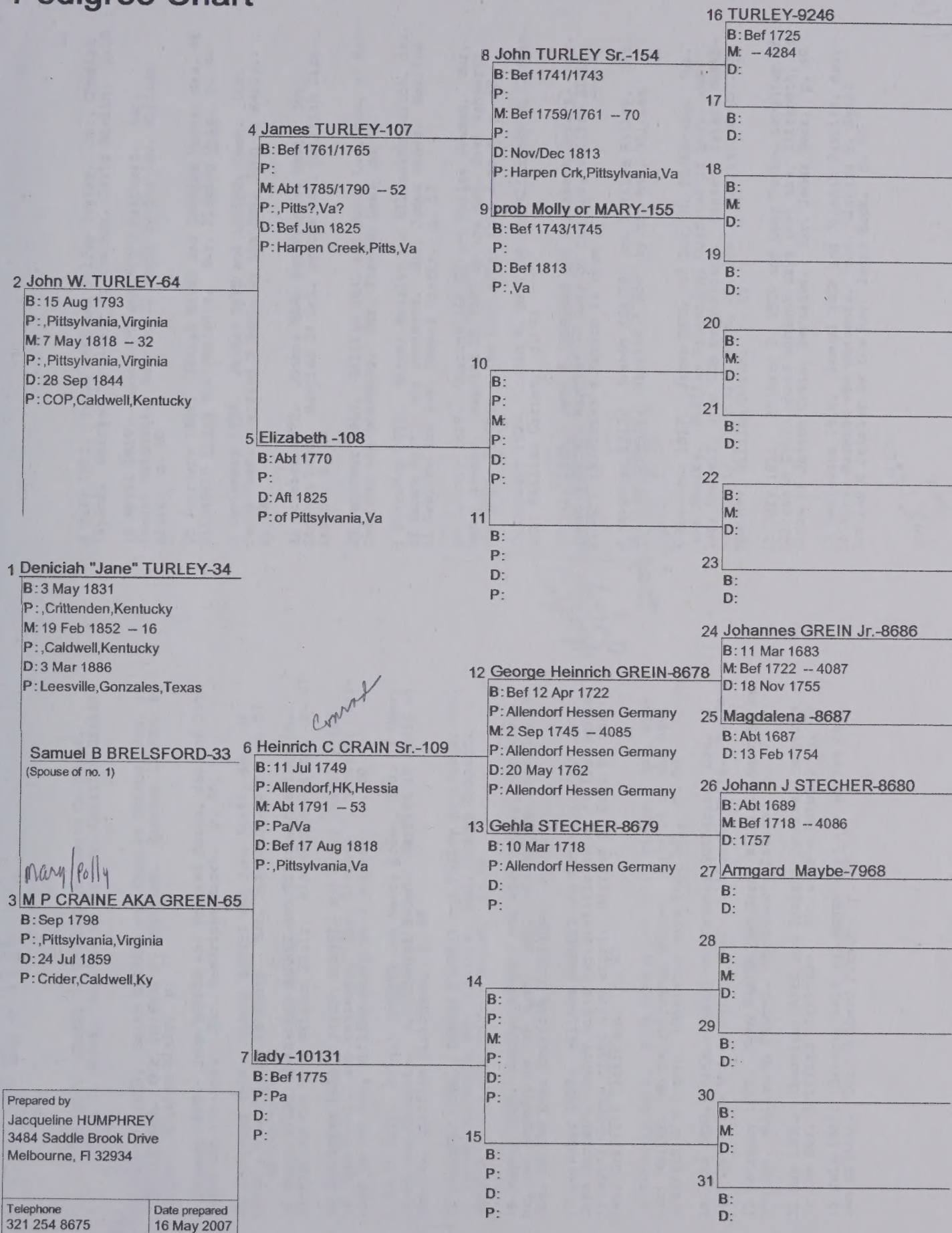
Janis

She didn't verify my info of her birth 1948

Brelsford/Garner moved to new BK

Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 1



18 October 1819. Shubel T. BARNARD and Sarah C. Adams. Sur. Charles S. Adams. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 68

14 February 1823. Smith BARNARD and Frances Chisum, dau. of James Chisum. Sur. Hezekel P. Smithson. Married 21 Feb. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 77

3 January 1809. John BARNES and Frances Burch, dau. of John Burch who consents. Sur. Dandridge Burch. p. 46

25 September 1815. Samuel BARNES and Jane Scott, dau. of Niven (?) Scott who consents. Sur. Jeremiah Scott. p. 57

18 March 1810. Nathaniel BARNET and Elizabeth Sutherlin. Married by the Rev. William Blair. Minister's Return. p. 47

30 September 1816. Joseph BARNETT and Polly Newbill, dau. of John Newbill who consents. Sur. Stephen T. Woodson. Married by the Rev. William Blair on 3 October. p. 60

1 April 1811. Robert BARNETT and Nancy Brown, dau. of Henry Brown who consents. Sur. Daniel Brown. Married 18 April by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 49

21 December 1808. Thomas BARNETT and Polley Sutherlin, dau. of Thomas Sutherlin who consents. Sur. Joseph Burnett. Married by the Rev. George Dodson. p. 44

16 August 1826. George BARRETT and Mary Walker, who gives her own consent as "of age". Sur. John Wilson. Married 19 Aug. by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 85

17 December 1827. William BARRETT and Nancy Wright. Sur. John Barrett. Nancy signs her certificate as "a free woman of age"; George right also signs. Married 21 Dec. by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 87

18 February 1812. John BARROW and Sally Walker. Sur. Vincent Walker. No relationship stated. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. (Minister says Feb. 11). p. 52

14 June 1822. Arthur DAUGH and Frances Sutherlan, dau. of Mary Sutherlan who consents. Sur. William H. White. p. 74

13 February 1827. John BAXTER and Sarah Willis. Married by the Rev. William S. Plumer. Minister's Return. p. 87

22 May 1806. Abednigo BAYES and Tabitha Jennins. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. Minister's Return. p. 40

15 July 1811. Beverly BAYS and Nancy Bays who writes her own consent. Sur. Hubbard Farmer. p. 49

by Katherine B Williams

Do more

4 July 1818. Isham BAYS and Polley Taylor. Sur. Obediah Taylor. Married "in 1818" by the Rev. David Nowlin. p. 65

19 April 1819. John BAYS and Polly Hatchett. Sur. Edward Hatchett. Married 22 April by the Rev. William Blair. p. 60

15 February 1808. Josiah BAYES and Lettice Mayes, dau. of Elizabeth Mayse who consents. Sur. Fleming Mase. p. 44

3 September 1827. Joshua BAYS and Lucinda Owen. Sur. David Owen. Married 6 Sept. by the Rev. John W. Kelly. p. 88

21 October 1822. Joshua BEAL and Frances Neal. Sur. Stephen Neal. Married 24 Oct. by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 74

20 December 1814. William BEAL and Nancy Lea, dau. of Matthew Lea who consents. Sur. Stephen Lea. p. 56

1 December 1815. Warner Beasley and Elizabeth Burton, dau. of Nancy Burton who consents. Sur. James Nance. Married 11 Dec. by the Rev. Thomas Sparks. p. 57

25 January 1819. Charles BEAVER and Polley Newman. Sur. Henry Newman. Married 25 Jan. by the Rev. Joel Ashworth who says, "within a few days after this date." p. 68

26 January 1829. Edwin R. BEAVERS and Elizabeth B. Carter. Sur. William Carter. p. 93

18 July 1825. John F. BEAVERS and Elizabeth Soyars. Sur. James Soyars. Married -- July by the Rev. William Blair. p. 82 (Minister's Return is torn.)

4 November 1812. Joseph BEAVERS and Lettice Railey. Sur. William McNealy. Married 6 Nov. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 52

8 November 1817. James BECK and Lucy H. Dickenson. Sur. John Fowiks. William Dickenson, Guardian of Lucy, and Lucy herself, sign the certificate. Consent dated: Nottoway County, Virginia, Sept. 25, 1817. Married 20 Nov. by the Rev. William Davis. p. 62

15 July 1811. Richard B. BECK and Lucy Devin, daughter of Elizabeth Devin whose consent says that she, Elizabeth, is widow of Joseph Devin, Deceased. Sur. James Beck. p. 49

17 September 1816. Samuel BECK and Joannah Parrish, dau. of Abram Parrish who consents. Sur. Richard B. Beck. Married 8 October by the Rev. James Beck. p. 60

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975, 5665
WIL

vero

10 March 1830. William BECK and Irena Stone. Sur. Samuel Beck. William Beck, Guardian of Irena Stone, signs the certificate. Married 12 March by the Rev. Orson Martin. p. 95

8 December 1830. David BEEN and Elizabeth Martin. Married by the Rev. Clement M. McDonald. Minister's Return. p. 95

10 October 1814. Elisha BELL and Sarah Baber, dau. of Joice Baber (father), who consents. Sur. Joseph West. Married by the Rev. Nathaniel Lovelace. Return made in 1815. p. 56

19 April 1819. Abner BENNETT and Nancy Edwards. Sur. Coleman Edwards. Married 13 May by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 68

2 June 1817. Bartlett BENNETT and Polly Brown. Sur. David Roarer. Married 3 June by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 62

8 January 1811. Dodson BENNETT and Polley Wright, dau. of James S. Wright who is Surety. p. 49

6 February 1823. John BENNETT and Ann Linsey. Sur. John Ratliff. Married 6 Feb. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 77

20 December 1812. Lewis BENNETT and Polly Towler. Sur. William Towler. No relationship stated. Married 21 Dec. by the Rev. Joseph Hatchett. p. 52

23 February 1822. Reubin BENNETT and Polly Tosh, dau. of George Tosh who consents. Sur. John Tosh. Married 1 March by the Rev. Ira Ellis. p. 74

8 March 1820. Thomas BENNETT and Clary Dalton. Sur. William Dalton. Married 8 March by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 70

17 September 1817. Walden BENNETT and Tabitha Dove. Sur. Jarrett P. Dalton. p. 97

13 December 1817. William BENNETT and Mildred Bobbett. Sur. Peter Bennett. Married 13 Dec. by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 62

15 December 1825. William BENNETT and Mary Linsey. Married 15 Dec. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 82

12 December 1826. Winston BENNETT and Elizabeth Berger. Sur. John Berger. p. 85

18 January 1810. Selby BENSON and Nancy Osborn. Married by the Rev. William Blair. Minister's Return. p. 47

16 February 1829. Daniel BERGER and Elizabeth S. Jones. Sur. William Graves. John Jones signs the certificate. No relationship stated. Married 26 Feb. by the Rev. Crispin Dickenson. p. 93

-- ---- 1809. William BERGER and Nancy Lewis. Married by the Rev. Elias Dodson. Minister's Return. (This return is in the 1809 package but not dated.) p. 46

6 October 1825. Alfred BETHEL and Martha B. Sullivan. Sur. William H. Tunstall. Married 6 Oct. by the Rev. Clement McDonald. p. 82

26 February 1810. Joshua BETTERTON and Mary West. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. Minister's Return. p. 48

19 December 1808. Pierce BILLINGS and Elizabeth Dennison, dau. of Richard Dennison who consents. Sur. James Soyars. Married 8 February 1809 by the Rev. Thomas Sparks. p. 44

9 August 1827. Pierce BILLINGS and Calvy Gray, dau. of Narby Gray who consents. Sur. John Gray. p. 87

11 February 1817. Christopher BINGHAM and Rody Mays. Sur. Nathaniel Faris. Married 15 Feb. by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain who says Rhoda Mays. p. 62

21 December 1816. Lemuel BIRTHRIGHT and Polly S. Black, dau. of Susanna Black whose note says, "she is without father or guardian." Sur. Reuben G. Dews. Married 26 Dec. by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 60

14 February 1816. John BLACK and Margaret Dearing. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. Minister's Return. p. 60

21 April 1815. Leroy BLACKBOURN and Patsey M. Lewis. Sur. Littleberry Lewis. Married by the Rev. David Nowlin. p. 57

31 January 1828. Russell BLACKWELL and Judith Prewit, dau. of Absolem Prewet who consents. Sur. John Jackson. p. 90

11 January 1814. John BLADES and Delphy Bradley, dau. of Daniel Bradley who consents. Sur. Reubin Hall. Married 11 Jan. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 56

15 October 1827. Drury BLAIR and Chloe T. Coleman, dau. of Chloe Coleman who consents. Sur. Johnson Coleman. Married 10 November by the Rev. William Blair. p. 87

14 August 1810. John BLAIR and Salley Wade. Married by the Rev. William Blair. Minister's Return. p. 47

done
price
handy

p 125 3 Feb 1810

Rachel Crow + Philip B Price
d/o Susannah
Crow who
consents

Surety Thos Crow
m by Rev. Wm Blair 849

5 October 1807. Foushee C. CORNWELL and Betse Cheatham. Sur. William How. Abia Cheatham consents. No relationship stated. Married by the Rev. Elisha Dodson. p. 42

28 December 1811. Samuel CORNWELL and Rhody A. Moore who signs her own consent. Sur. Charles Cornwell. Married by the Rev. George Dodson. p. 50

15 February 1813. Silas C. CORNWELL and Jane Shields. Sur. Pleasant Shields. Married 16 Feb. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 54

23 March 1812. Thompson CORNWELL and Jane Yeaman. Sur. John Yeaman. No relationship stated. Married 26 March by the Rev. William Blair. p. 52

1 April 1816. William G. CORNWELL and Elizabeth Yeaman, dau. of John Yeaman who consents. Sur. Silas C. Cornwell. Married 4 April by the Rev. George Dodson. p. 60

17 December 1827. Peter G. COUSINS and Edna Stone. Sur. Isaac Stone. p. 88

13 December 1830. Robert COUSINS and Mariah Smith. Married by the Rev. A. D. Montgomery. Minister's Return. p. 95

18 November 1825. Willis G. COUSINS and Elizabeth Royall, dau. of Eliza Royall who consents. Sur. Solomon Fuller. p. 82

23 December 1826. Allen H. COVINGTON and Elizabeth Wells, dau. of John Wells who requests the license be issued. Sur. George W. Eanes. p. 85

17 September 1821. George COVINGTON and Anna Osbourn who signs her own certificate. Sur. James Harman. Married 23 Sept. by the Rev. Richard B. Beck. p. 72

20 September 1824. Harrison COVINGTON and Peggy Gover who signs her own certificate. Sur. John Garrett, Jr. Married 20 Sept. by the Rev. Richard B. Beck. p. 80

2 December 1810. Isham COX and Lucy Farmer. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. Minister's Return. p. 48

14 June 1823. Isham COX and Susanna Saunders. Sur. Matthew Barber. Jane Saunders requests the license be issued. No relationship given. Married 18 June by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 77

5 January 1809. Robert COX and Sally Alexander, dau. of William Alexander who consents. Sur. William Spencer. Married 6 Jan. by the Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 46

15 January 1827. Samuel COX and Mary A. C. Sutherlin. Sur. Adams Sutherlin. Married 25 Jan. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 88

19 March 1807. Thomas COX and Sarah Bruce. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. Minister's Return. p. 42

24 January 1814. Asa CRADDOCK and Nancy Pitts, dau. of Lucy Pitts. Sur. John T. Craddock. Lucy Pitts writes: "Nancy is under age. Please issue this marriage license and you will oblige me and my father who is guardian of all my children." John Brown, as guardian, signs the certificate. Married by the Rev. Nathaniel Lovelace. p. 56

26 February 1821. Edmond CRADDOCK and Elizabeth Pitts, dau. of Lucy Pitts who consents. Sur. Coleman Pitts. Married 1 March by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 72

29 May 1816. Samuel CRADDOCK and Caty Foust. Sur. Jacob Foust. Married 30 May by the Rev. James Beck. p. 60

18 January 1819. Samuel CRADDOCK and Susanna Foust, dau. of Jacob and Eve Fous who consent. Sur. Michael Foust. p. 68

28 March 1828. William CRAIGHEAD and Susannah Maxy. Married by the Rev. Abner Anthony. Minister's Return. p. 90

19 December 1811. Aaron CRANE and Frankey Right, dau. of Milley Right who consents. Sur. Philip Brice. Married 24 Dec. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 49
(The Register designates Milley Right as "father".)

21 February 1820. Henry CRANE and Elizabeth McNeeley. Sur. William McNeeley. Married 24 Feb. by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 70

21 February 1820. Jacob CRAYN (Crane?) and Nancy Debo. Sur. Philip Debo. Married 22 Feb. by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 70

5 August 1814. James CRANE and Nancy Dennison. Sur. Richard Dennison. p. 56

22 July 1819. Grief CRAWFORD and Nancy Short. Sur. Thomas Parsons. Lucy Bush signs the certificate. No relationship stated. Married July 1819. by the Rev. Ira Ellis. p. 68

21 March 1813. Christopher CREAMER and Nancy Parsons. Sur. John Parsons. Married 1 April by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 54

18 December 1821. Robert CREASY and Polly Erven Beck, dau. of Robert Beck whose consent says Robert Creasy is of Henry County. Sur. William Beck. p. 72

27 October 1806. William W. CRENSHAW and Susanna Walker. Sur. David Walker. Married 30 Oct. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 40

8 December 1829. Andrew CREWS and Lucy Neal. Sur. Abraham Neal. p. 93

29 March 1828. George W. CREWS and Tabitha O. Collins. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. Minister's Return. p. 90

13 March 1830. John CREWS and Sarah Tankersly who writes her own consent. Sur. Baldwin D. Arthur. Married by the Rev. Eben Angel. p. 95

6 April 1809. William CREWS and Elizabeth Abston. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. Minister's Return. p. 46

10 February 1810. David CRIDER and Polley Vance, dau. of David Vance. Married by the Rev. Joseph Hatchett. Minister's Return. p. 48

15 June 1807. Samuel CRIDER and Polley Debo, dau. of Philip Debo who consents. Sur. William Dalton. Married 30 June by the Rev. Joseph Hatchett. p. 42

4 January 1814. William CRIDER and Celah Young, dau. of Peyton Young who consents. Sur. Henry Crider. Married 6 Jan. by the Rev. Joseph Hatchett. p. 56

5 December 1811. Henry CROFF and Nancy Yeates. Sur. Charles Yeates. Married 11 Dec. by the Rev. Joseph Hatchett. p. 50

4 May 1814. Henry CROFF and Aggy Polly who writes her own consent. Sur. David Croff. p. 56

15 July 1812. Edmund CROSS and Elizabeth Napier. Sur. Moses Allen. p. 52

25 February 1822. Langley CROWDER and Fanny Hanks, dau. of Thomas Hanks. Sur. William Hanks. Married by the Rev. Orin Martin. p. 74

24 January 1812. Alexander CUNNINGHAM and Patsey M. Wilson, dau. of John Wilson who consents. Sur. Robert Wilson. p. 52

30 September 1830. John CURRY and Elizabeth Jones, dau. of Lewis Jones who consents. Sur. Washington Jones. Married 26 October by the Rev. William Blair. p. 95

15 January 1821. William CURTIS and Susanna Lewis, dau. of Charles Lewis who consents. Sur. Warren Clark. Married 16 Jan. by the Rev. William Davis. p. 72

24 October 1826. Daniel D. CUSTARD and Susannah Berger. Sur. John Berger. Married 26 Oct. by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 85

30 July 1817. John CUSTARD and Catharine Rorer. Sur. John Rorer. Married 31 July by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 62

16 October 1826. George W. DABBS and Elizabeth W. Coleman. Sur. Daniel Coleman. Married 19 Oct. by the Rev. John W. Kelly. p. 85

24 January 1816. Robbin DALEY and Elizabeth Glasco. Married by the Rev. Thomas Sparks. Minister's Return. p. 60

20 November 1826. Jabez L. DALLAS and Elizabeth P. Wells. Sur. Thomas Burnett. Thomas and Nancy Hines, guardians of Elizabeth, request the license be issued. p. 85

17 March 1817. Merideth DALLIS and Sally Blair. Sur. James Blair. Married 1 April by the Rev. William Blair. p. 63

11 November 1817. Terry DALLIS and Polley Boaz. Sur. David R. Boaz. Married 27 Nov. by the Rev. James Beck. p. 63

11 September 1819. Benjamin DALTON and Elizabeth Pickerall. Sur. Joseph Midkiff. Married 26 Sept. by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 68

14 March 1828. Booker DALTON and Nancy Mayhew. Sur. Henry Pickerall. p. 91

21 October 1820. Coleman DALTON and Dolly Shelton. Sur. Richard Shelton. Married 26 Oct. by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 70

3 June 1826. David DALTON and Mary Walden. Sur. Thomas Dalton. Jesse Keese writes, "Mary is orphan of Henry and Maryann Walden, they both being dead; she is over 21, and a granddaughter of mine." Married 4 June by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 85

-- ---- 1817. Edward DALTON and Lydda Neal. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. Minister's Return. p. 63

6 February 1824. Edward DALTON and Nancy Bruce. Sur. Jesse Abston. John Bruce signs the certificate. No relationship given. Married 10 Feb. by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 80

5 January 1807. George DALTON and Nancy Parsons Keese. Sur. Francis McGlasson. Married by the Rev. Joseph Hatchett. (Minister says 10 January 1808.) p. 42

2 July 1818. Henry DALTON and Nancy Owen. Sur. James Owen. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 65

3 July 1812. James DALTON and Polly Clever. Sur. James Pickeral. Married 3 July by the Rev. Joseph Hatchett. p. 52

12 March 1828. Jarratt P. DALTON and Mary T. Waddleton. Sur. John A. Watlington. p. 91
Mary's name was evidently misspelled when the bond was written because John's name was spelled "Waddleton" in the top of the bond. He signed "Watlington."

19 February 1810. John DALTON and Franky Witcher. Sur. John Witcher. Married by the Rev. David Nowlin. p. 48

22 November 1826. John DALTON and Coley V. Mattox. Sur. Coalman D. Bennett. Married 24 Nov. by the Rev. John W. Kelly. p. 85

18 September 1826. Jonathan DALTON and Rebecca Dalton. Sur. Benjamin Dalton. Married 26 Sept. by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 85

15 June 1826. Lacey DALTON and Jane Pickeral, dau. of Thomas Pickeral who consents. Sur. John M. Hudson. p. 85

18 January 1819. Littleberry DALTON and Nancey C. Camp, dau. of George Camp who consents. Sur. William Dalton. Married 21 Jan. by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 68 ✓

5 January 1812. Littleberry DAULTON and Fanny Bove. William Dove, Jr. signs the certificate. No relationship stated. Sur. Drury Mustain. Married 6 Jan. by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson who says Littleberry Dalton. p. 52

17 July 1809. Samuel DALTON and Sudy Mustain, dau. of Avery Mustain who consents. Sur. Henry Gosney. Married 27 July by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 46 *see Gann*

27 April 1826. Samuel DALTON and Catharine Pickerall. Sur. Thomas Pickerall. Married 4 June by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 85

28 January 1823. Thomas DALTON and Nancy Taylor, dau. of Milley Taylor whose consent says, "she being of lawful age." Sur. Jarrett P. Dalton. Married 29 Jan. by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 77

10 January 1807. William DALTON and Rachel Bennett who writes her own consent. Sur. Henry Jacobs. Married 14 Jan. by the Rev. Joseph Hatchett who says, "this night" he performed the ceremony "by candle light." p. 41

19 February 1821. John DANGERFIELD and Sally Cook. Sur. Harmon Cook. Married by the Rev. John W. Kelly. (Minister says 14 February.) p. 72

4 January 1808. William DANGERFIELD and Dorothy Henry, dau. of Francis Henry who consents. Sur. John Huffman. Married by the Rev. David Nowlin. p. 44

27 August 1823. George DANIEL and Rhoda Thompson who signs her own certificate as of age and "parents not in this part of the country." Sur. Thomas Marshall. Married 2 September by the Rev. Richard B. Beck. p. 77

3 January 1826. Hezekiah G. DANIEL and Mary L. Watkins, dau. of Benjamin Watkins who consents. Sur. John W. Atkinson. p. 85

25 October 1819. Jordan DANIEL and Eddy Skates, who signs her own certificate. (Uses a mark.) Sur. James Hays. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson who says, Eddy S. Keatts. p. 68

8 October 1807. Benjamin DAVIS and Catharine Gilbert, dau. of Jeremiah Gilbert who consents. Sur. George Gilbert. p. 42

22 December 1823. Benjamin DAVIS and Winifred Yeaman. Sur. John Yeaman. Married 25 Dec. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 77

17 April 1815. Daniel DAVIS and Lydia Boaz. Sur. Shadrack Boaz. Married 27 April by the Rev. Thomas Boaz. p. 58

28 July 1821. Francis DAVIS and Mary Merritt, who signs her own certificate. Sur. Thomas Moody. Married --- July 1821 by the Rev. Ira Ellis. p. 72

30 September 1822. Garret DAVIS and Ann Thompson. Sur. Robert Cook. Married 1 October by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 75

4 November 1822. James DAVIS and Kerren Tanner, dau. of Thomas Tanner who consents. Sur. Jeremiah White, Jr. Married 6 Nov. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 75

22 February 1827. Samuel TUNSTALL and Ann Tunstall. Married by the Rev. William Blair. Minister's Return. p. 89

11 July 1820. Thos. G. TUNSTALL and Sarah L. Sullivan. Married by the Rev. John Jenkins. Minister's Return. p. 71

4 March 1808. Christian TURK and Caty Groff. Sur. William Shelton. Married 6 March by the Rev. Joseph Hatchett. p. 45

23 November 1807. Floyd TURLEY and Patsey Turley, dau. of James Turley, Jr. and "wife" who consent. Sur. John Turley. p. 44

7 May 1818. John TURLEY and Peggy Craine. Sur. Jacob Craine. Married 7 May by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 67

17 June 1823. Sanford M. TURLEY and Polly Crayne. Sur. John Turley. James Turley, father of Sanford, consents. Married June 1823 by the Rev. Ira Ellis. p. 79

19 December 1808. Admire TURNER and Peggy Garrett, dau. of Thomas Garrett. Sur. Thomas Garrett. p. 45

15 January 1810. Anthony I. TURNER and Kerren C. Yancey, dau. of William Yancey who consents. Sur. Thos. B. Tunstall. p. 49

15 April 1811. Cornelius TURNER and Locky Gilbert, dau. of Jeremiah Gilbert. Sur. John Gilbert. Married 2 May by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 51

2 October 1828. Henry H. TURNER and Mourning Pitts, dau. of Lucy Pitts who requests that this license be issued. Sur. Thomas Dejarnett. p. 92

9 March 1813. John TURNER and Nancy Gilbert. Sur. George Gilbert. Married 11 March by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 55

22 December 1829. Joseph H. TURNER and Sarah Slayton, dau. of Daniel Slayton who consents. Sur. William Slayton. Married 23 Dec. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 94

11 October 1812. Robert TURNER and Polly Couch, dau. of Elisha Couch who authorizes the license be granted. Sur. John Johns. Married 11 Oct. by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 53

4 November 1818. William TURNER and Susanna Black, Sur. Nathaniel Black. Married by the Rev. David Nowlin. p. 67
(Thomas Black, will 1814, names, among others, wife Susanna and daughter Susanna. Consent signed: Susannah Black. Wits. to consent: Thos., Margaret S., Eleanor S. Black.)

30 September 1811. George TYREE and Elizabeth Grigsby, dau. of Moses Grigsby who consents. Sur. Redmond Adams. Married 10 October by the Rev. William Blair. p. 51

31 August 1827. John TYLER and Elizabeth Holt, dau. of Miles and Sally Holt who consent. Sur. James Holt. p. 89

4 January 1825. John UHLES and Nancy Bray. Sur. Christopher Bray. Married 4 Jan. by the Rev. Richard B. Beck. p. 84

15 September 1829. Samuel UHLES and Willy Deer, who writes her own consent. Sur. George Elliott. p. 95

20 July 1829. Braddock G. VADEN and Nancy Slayton, dau. of Daniel Slayton who consents. Sur. James W. Conway. Married 23 July by the Rev. William Blair. p. 95

4 December 1826. Giles H. VADEN and Dolley H. Easley, dau. of Robert Easley who requests that this license be issued. Sur. Peter Barksdale. p. 87

21 January 1828. Wilson VADEN and Elizabeth Terry. Sur. William L. Terry. Married 24 Jan. by the Rev. Griffith Dickenson. p. 92

15 November 1822. George VAUGHAN and Henritta Turner, who signs her own certificate. Sur. Thomas T. Vaughan. Married 15 Nov. by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 76

7 September 1827. John VAUGHAN and Martha Lane, who signs her own consent. Sur. John W. Walker. Married 8 Sept. by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 90

4 August 1818. William VAUGHAN and Sally East. Sur. Ezekiel East. p. 67

24 December 1817. Perry VAUGHN and Kiziah Hay, dau. of Reubin Hay who consents. Sur. Woodson Hay. p. 64

7 December 1813. Josiah VERMILLION and Anna Semones, dau. of John Semones who consents. Sur. John B. Howard. p. 55

17 January 1806. Robert VERMILLION and Nancey McGlasson, dau. of Matthew McGlasson who consents. Sur. Arthur Robertson. p. 42

6 March 1806. John VIRGILS and Elizabeth Barker, dau. of Stephen Barker who is Surety. Married 13 March by the Rev. James Nelson, Baptist. p. 42

13 November 1817. Noel WADDELL and Selety Walters, dau. of Robert Walters who signs the certificate. Sur. William Simpson. p. 65

* 92 15 July 1810 Lee Lay / Dorcas Turley d/o John
w/ John Turley p 48

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Bread Index
Sunday Index

29 Oct 1810 Pleasant Lay & Zephora Turley
d/o James who
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Sunday
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11 July 1825 Thos Knighten & Sarah Crane (Surrey)
John Crane

in 12 July
per Clement McDonald
who says Sarah Crane
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* 84 Henry Crane Sunday
for 26 May 1821 in 7
John Jacobs & Ely Hammock
Henry Jacobs father of John consents
p 83

115 Pleasant Overton / Nancy Crane (Surrey) John T Crane
in 12 June 1826 Rev McDonald

the other family

* 18 Dec 1823 Laban Green / Ely Crane Sunday
John T Crane in 23 Dec
Several Green
other
the other
Crane
Sunday
Rev Blom

374-1810 Philip P Price Road Crane d/o 500.

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21 November 1827. William A. NAPIER and Demarius Reynolds. Sur. John Gibson. p. 89

16 November 1807. Arthur NASH and Polley Turley. Sur. Floyd Turley. Married 24 Nov. by the Rev. Joseph Hatchett. p. 43

15 October 1827. William NASH and Catharine Craine. Sur. John Turley. p. 89

16 December 1818. Bolen NEAL and Maryan Flippin, dau. of Joseph Flippin who requests the license be issued. Sur. William Slaydon. Married 19 Dec. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 66

19 August 1806. David NEAL and Neilly Dickinson, dau. of Griffith Dickinson. Sur. Will Tunstall. Married by the Rev. John Jenkins, who says Nelly Dickenson. p. 41

19 January 1817. John NEAL and Lucy Bruce. Sur. Joseph Mays. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 64

16 January 1826. John NEAL, Jr. and Dinney Dalton. Sur. William Hankins. Married 19 Jan. by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 86

23 May 1806. Joseph NEAL and Lucey Dalton, dau. of John Dalton who consents. Sur. Ward Bruce. Married by the Rev. Willis Hopwood. p. 41

18 February 1811. Thomas H. NEAL and Wilmoth M. Williams, dau. of James M. Williams. Sur. William Tunstall. Married 21 Feb. by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 51

20 July 1820. Rich^d G. NEALE and Tempy C. Shelton. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. Minister's Return. (Found in Minister's Return - not in the Register.)

27 December 1806. James NELSON and Elizabeth Allen, dau. of Welcome Wm. Allen who consents. Sur. Will P. Harrison. p. 41

4 February 1824. William NELSON and Elizabeth Burch, who signs her own consent. Sur. Peter Holder. Married 5 Feb. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 81

13 September 1830. William NEWBILL and Cynthia Chapman. Sur. Harrison Douglas. Saley Chapman and Cinthy, herself, sign the certificate. Married 15 October by the Rev. John Leigh. p. 96

15 June 1812. Asa NEWBY and Polley Madding, dau. of Rachel Madding who consents. Sur. Robert Mading. p. 53

15 December 1829. Elijah NEWBY and Nancy Hay, dau. of Reubin Hay who consents. Sur. Ambrose Hay. Married 18 Dec. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 94

20 January 1810. Thomas NEWTON and Polly Plexico, dau. of George Plexico who is Surety. Married by the Rev. Joseph Hatchett. p. 48

30 March 1818. Dudley NICHOLAS and Sarah Parsons, who writes her own consent saying she is "over the age of 18." Sur. Samuel Parsons. Married by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 66

11 January 1817. John NICHOLAS and Lusey Owen. Sur. Christian Slayden. p. 64

24 January 1809. John NICHOLS and Sally Farthing, dau. of William Farthing. Sur. Dudley Farthing. Married 26 Jan. by the Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 47

5 March 1822. Solomon NICHOLS and Susanna Parsons. Sur. Richard Farthing. Married 6 March by the Rev. Ira Ellis. p. 75

-- September 1806. William NICHOLS and Elizabeth Rickey, dau. of James H. Rickey who consents. Sur. David Rickey. Married by the Rev. Thomas Sparks. p. 41

13 January 1809. William NICHOLS and Elizabeth Birchey. Married by the Rev. Thomas Sparks. Minister's Return. p. 47

24 December 1817. Joseph NOBLE and Martha P. Payne, dau. of William Payne who consents. Sur. William Payne. p. 64

12 July 1828. Chesley M. NOELL and Sarah Gosney. Sur. Lewis Gosney. Married 23 July by the Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 91

26 June 1816. Joseph NORCUTT and Sarah M. Hairston, of Pittsylvania County. Sur. David Moore. Janiel Norcutt, of Amherst County, father of Joseph, says Joseph is living in Pittsylvania County. Married by the Rev. David Nowlin. p. 61

2 December 1811. Gideon NORTHCUT and Patsey Pearson, dau. of Richard Pearson who consents. Sur. James Pearson. p. 51

1 September 1820. Henry W. NORTON and Jane Still. Sur. Drury Norton. p. 71

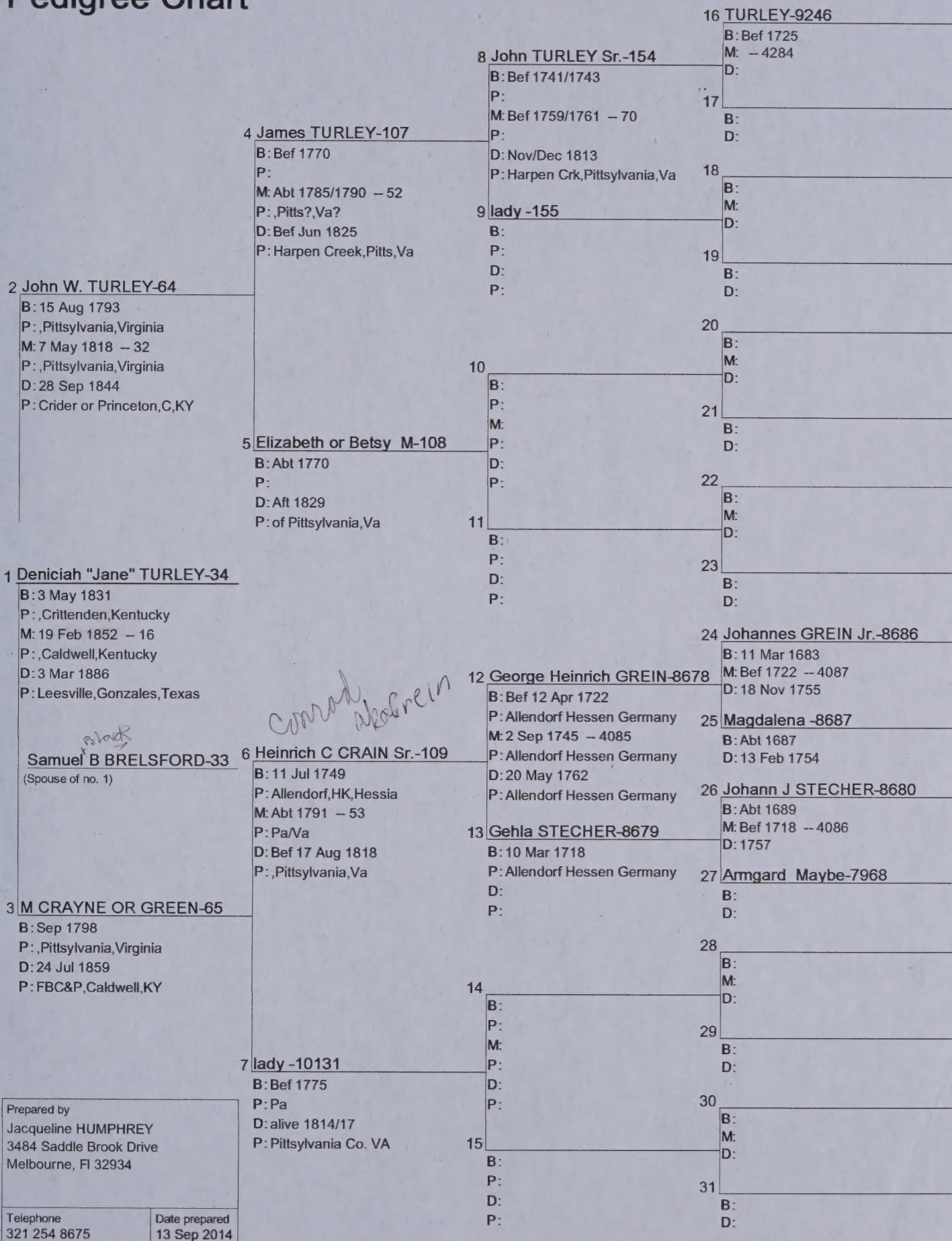
17 October 1814. Jacob NORTON and Nancy Frizzle, dau. of Abraham Frizzell who consents. Sur. Dozier Bradner. Married 9 November by the Rev. Thomas Boaz. p. 57

- 2 November 1822. Thomas SMITH and Martha Hawker, dau. of Philip Hawker who consents. Sur. Tunstall Ferguson. Married 5 Nov. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 76
- 16 June 1808. Thomas L. SMITH and Sally Clay, dau. of Matthew Clay, Esq. Sur. John Waller, Jr. Married by the Rev. John Jenkins. p. 45
- 15 March 1807. William SMITH and Polley Anglin, dau. of Elizabeth Anglin who consents. Sur. Henry Inman. Married 16 March by the Rev. William Blair. p. 43
- 9 May 1816. William SMITH and Sarah B. M. F. Patrick. Sur. Thomas H. Read. Married by the Rev. Nathan Lovelace. p. 62
- 5 February 1821. William SMITH and Elizabeth Robertson, dau. of Christopher Robertson who consents. Sur. Nathaniel Robertson. Married 8 Feb. by the Rev. James Beck. p. 73
- 26 September 1812. Campbell SMITHSON and Sarah Terrill, dau. of Benjamin Terrell who writes Sarah is "with age." Sur. John Murrell. p. 53
- 22 August 1810. Hezekiah P. SMITHSON and Henrietta Carter, dau. of Presley Carter who consents. Sur. Thornton Carter. p. 49
- 20 June 1817. Benjamin SNEAD and Priscilla Dews. Sur. Samuel Birthwright. p. 64
- 9 November 1818. John SNEED and Sarah (Hill). Sur. Julius Allen. James D. Patton, guardian of Sarah Hill, consents. Consent dated: Danville, Virginia, Nov. 7, 1818. p. 67
- 6 June 1825. Edmund SNOW and Nancy Lawless, dau. of Sary Lawless who consents. Sur. Orlando Smith. Married 7 June by the Rev. William Blair. p. 84
- 10 March 1817. Jabez SNOW and Fanny Parker. Sur. David Parker. Married 13 March by the Rev. Shadrack Mustain. p. 64
- 26 January 1828. Richard D. SNOW and Mary Parker. Sur. Alexander O. Parker. Married 26 Jan. by the Rev. Joel T. Adams. p. 92
- 29 September 1830. Alexander B. SOYARS and Sarah Fontaine. Sur. John H. Smith. Thomas B. Fontaine, father of Sarah, consents. Thomas P. Soyars signs the certificate. Married by the Rev. William Blair. (Minister says 22 Sept.) p. 97

- 3 October 1820. James SOYARS, Jr. and Elizabeth Fowlkes. Sur. Anderson Fowlkes. p. 71
- 9 January 1811. Joseph SOYARS and Patsey Price, dau. of William Price who consents. Sur. William Crain. Married 2 Jan. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 51
- 15 October 1822. Pleasant SOYARS and Polly Coleman. Sur. Spilsby Coleman. Chloe T. Coleman, mother of Polly, says Polly is of age. Both she and Polly sign the certificate. Married 17 Oct. by the Rev. William Blair. p. 76
- 15 November 1819. John SPARKES and Abigal Sparkes. Sur. Henry Beggerly. Caty Sparks gives consent. No relationship given. Married 18 Nov. by the Rev. Thomas Sparks. p. 69
- 29 August 1816. Addison SPARKS and Polly Watts. Sur. Levi Watts. p. 62
- ---- 1807. John SPARKS and Judah Dodson. Married by the Rev. Thomas Sparks. Minister's Return. p. 43
- 26 December 1818. Matthew SPARKS and Mary Vaughn, dau. of William Vaughn who consents. Sur. Pleasant Vaughn. p. 67
- 16 November 1829. Thomas SPARKS and Mary Ann Booth. Nancy Booth consents. Sur. Thomas S. Drain. p. 94
- 22 September 1827. Hudson SPARROW and Sarah Posey, dau. of Robert Posey. Sur. Joseph H. Turner. Married 27 Sept. by the Rev. John Leigh, Halifax County, Virginia. p. 89
- 19 October 1819. James SPENCER and Sally Murphey. Sur. William Ware. William Murphy signs the certificate. No relationship given. Married 22 Oct. by the Rev. Thomas Sparks. p. 69
- 10 August 1807. William SPENCER and Joyce Dodson. Sur. George Dodson. Married by the Rev. George Dodson. p. 43
- 19 May 1826. James S. SPRATTEN and Sarah (Hardy). Sur. Thomas Smith. Geo. Spratten, father of James, and Thomas Hardy, father of Sarah, consent. Married 23 May by the Rev. William Blair. p. 87
- 30 August 1827. Gilliam STACY and Jane Ritchie. Sur. Benjamin Ritchie. p. 89
- 21 November 1814. Bird STAMPS and Elizabeth Tanner, dau. of Thomas Tanner who is Surety. Married 24 Nov. by the Rev. Thomas Boaz. p. 57

Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 1





3 2901 00106 6910

MARRIAGE BONDS
and
MINISTERS' RETURNS
of
PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA
1767-1805

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RY

7 November 1785. William ASHLOCK and Sarah Sullians. Married by Rev. Lazarus Dodson. p. 7

26 March 1779. William ASTIN and Margaret Wilson. Sur. Joseph Akin. Signs her own consent. p. 2

--- 1800. Joel ATKINS and Sarah Standley. Married by Rev. Thomas Douglas. p. 28

26 October 1786. John ATKINS and Winney Dyer. Married by Rev. David Barr. p. 8

15 June 1801. Lewis ATKINS and Sally Taylor. Sur. James Taylor. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 31

15 April 1805. Jesse ATKINSON and Rachel Madding, dau. of Salley Madding who consents. Sur. Samuel Atkinson. Married by Rev. John Atkinson. p. 38

9 April 1780. Joel ATKINSON and Rachel Emmerson, dau. of Samuel Emmerson who consents. Sur. Joseph Akin. p. 3

27 July 1796. Champness AUSTIN and Aincy Dear. Sur. William Austin. p. 22

8 January 1797. David AUSTIN and Elizabeth Oliver. Sur. William Austin. p. 23

26 November 1777. Joseph AUSTIN and Wealthy Prewet. Sur. William Goggin. Signs her own consent. p. 2

23 April 1800. Stephen AUSTIN and Rebecca Hankins. Sur. Reubin Hankins. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. Clement Nance. p. 28

20 November 1797. William BABER and Nancy Patterson. Sur. Nathan Thurman. Signs her own consent. p. 23 *Barber?*

16 September 1805. John BAILESS and Lena Compton. Sur. Nehemiah Compton. p. 38

16 September 1796. Charles BAILEY and Mary Allen. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 22

17 December 1804. Christopher BAILEY and Winifred Dove, dau. of William Dove who consents. Sur. Leonard Dove. Married by Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 36

23 April 1797. Peter James BAILEY and Ellenor Short. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 23

8 March 1791. Thomas BALL and Elender Dyer, dau. of James Dyer who consents. Sur. Alexander Mahan. Married by Rev. James Hurt. p. 14

--- March 1789. John BALLINGER and Lithe Lester. p. 11

22 December 1802. Allen BARBER and Isbell McDaniel, dau. of Sally McDaniel who consents. Sur. William Barker. p. 32

15 July 1794. Elisha Dyer BARBER and Drusilla Thurman, dau. of Nathan Thurman who consents. Sur. Hez. Barber. Married by Rev. James Kinney. p. 18

18 January 1793. Hezekiah BARBER and Elizabeth Smith. William Smith consents for Elizabeth. Sur. Samuel Dalton. Married by Rev. Matthew Bates. p. 17

7 February 1789. Joseph BARBER and Jean Goad, dau. of Charles Goad who consents. Sur. Thomas Dalton. Married by Rev. James Kinney. p. 11

19 January 1795. Joseph BARBER and Nancy Goad, dau. of Charles Goad who consents. Sur. Samuel Dalton. Married by Rev. Joseph Drury. p. 20

20 March 1801. Stephen BARBER and Patsey Reynolds, dau. of Jesse Reynolds who consents. Sur. John Hubbard. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 31

* 11 August 1785. William BARBER and Nancy Turley. Married by Rev. David Barr. p. 7 *b. by 1769*

23 December 1799. John BARGER and Peggy Hedrick. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 26

17 December 1782. Benjamin BARGIS and Virilinda Simson. Married by Rev. Lazarus Dodson. p. 4

9 September 1794. Jeremiah BARKER and Anne Mustain. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 18

9 February 1782. Jesse BARKER and Mary Barker. Married by Rev. John Bailey. p. 3

--- 1803. Joseph BARKER and Isabel McDaniel. Married by Rev. Thomas Sparks. p. 34

5 January 1804. Joseph BARKER and Salley McDaniel. Sur. Clement McDaniel. Nancy McDaniel consents for Salley. p. 36

4 April 1792. Moses BARKER and Nancy Harris. Sur. John Hardwick, Jr. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 15

The other family
2 December 1795. Joshua CHILDRESS and Frankey Crane, dau. of John Crain who consents. Sur. Richard Proctor. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 20

Polley Turley
2 ----- 1799. Robert CHILDRESS and Polley Turley. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 26

Sto Richard Childress
19 January 1789. William CHILDRESS and Rebecca Ford. Sur. James Martin Williams. Married by Rev. Lazarus Dodson. p. 11

18 July 1791. Bennett CHILTON and Mary Ann Ausling. Married by Rev. John Atkinson. p. 14

19 November 1798. Lawrence CLAPS and Molley Cline. Sur. John Dalton. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 25

14 November 1791. John CLARK and Polly Wilson, dau. of Peter Wilson who consents. Sur. T. Wilson, Jr. Shouldn't this be P. Wilson, Jr.? p. 14

18 February 1799. John CLARK and Jane Cook Wilson. Sur. Josiah Earp. p. 26

18 January 1798. Leonard CLARK and Mary Burgess, dau. of William Burgess who consents. Sur. Zachariah Prewett. Married by Rev. William Wright. p. 25

25 December 1795. Moses CLARK and Sarah Pemberton, dau. of John Pemberton who consents. Sur. Nathaniel Luck. Married by Rev. James Kinney. p. 20

21 March 1803. Peter CLARK and Elizabeth Campbell. Sur. John Campbell, Jr. p. 34

11 November 1805. Thomas CLARK and Drucilla Earp, dau. of Josiah Earp who consents. Sur. Berryman Dalton. Married by Rev. George Dodson. p. 39

21 June 1784. William CLARK and Jane White. Sur. William White. Married by Rev. David Barr. p. 5

20 August 1787. William CLARK and Jane Anne Shelton. Sur. Armistead Shelton. Married by Rev. James Hinton. p. 9

5 January 1790. William CLARK and Betsey Ballinger. Sur. John Ballinger. Married by Rev. James Kinney. p. 12

24 January 1805. William CLARK and Polley Brown. Married by Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 38

3 December 1788. Matthew CLAY and Mary Williams. Sur. Walter Samuel. Married by Rev. James Hilton. Signs her own consent. p. 10

discovered Co Va m 7th July 1807
17 April 1786. Benjamin CLEMENT and Sariah (Sarah?) Bailey. Sur. Joshua Abston. p. 8

9 December 1802. Hugh CLEMENTS and Mary Keatt. Married by Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 32

-- ---- 1800. William CLEMMANS and Elizabeth Goard. Married by Rev. Thomas Douglas. p. 28

15 November 1790. Vachel CLEMENTS and Lucretia Lewis, dau. of Charles Lewis who consents. Sur. Edward Lewis. p. 12

7 March 1793. Stephen CLEVER and Elizabeth Crawford. Sur. Thomas Corbin. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. Matthew Bates. p. 17

21 October 1802. Thomas CLIFF and Jaenea Delosiea. Married by Rev. Clement Nance. p. 32

28 August 1791. Joseph CLIFT and Sarah Pearson. Sur. John Pearson. p. 14

25 October 1788. John CLOPTON and Jane Perkins. Jeny Perkins consents for Jane. Sur. Thomas Linthicum, Jr. p. 10

26 August 1784. Redmond CODY and Elizabeth Davis, dau. of Thomas Davis who consents. Sur. John George. p. 5

1 May 1795. Person COE and Jane Flowers. Married by Rev. John Jenkins. p. 20

12 July 1794. Barnett COLE and Priscilla Ferguson, dau. of Nathaniel Ferguson who consents. Sur. Nathan Cunningham. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 18

2 December 1805. David COLE and Elizabeth Cornwell, dau. of Francis Cornwell who consents. Sur. Fourshee C. Cornwell. Married by Rev. Elias Dodson. p. 38

10 December 1796. Jeremiah COLE and Nancy Tanner, dau. of Matthew Tanner, Jr., who consents. Sur. Nathan Cunningham. Married by Rev. Lazarus Dodson. p. 22

26 August 1787. Richard COLE and Nancy Shackelford, dau. of Eunice Shackelford who consents. Sur. Ezekiel Russell. p. 9

21 December 1804. Tunas COLE and Nancy Cunningham. Sur. David Cole. Nathan Cunningham consents for Nancy. p. 36

6 January 1803. William COLE and Lucy Cunningham. Nathan Cunningham consents for Lucy. Sur. David Cole. Married by Rev. James Nelson. p. 34

28 September 1789. William CUNNINGHAM and Margaret Dean. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 11

16 May 1798. Thomas CURREY and Peggy Hankins, dau. of William Hankins who consents. Sur. William Pearson. Married by Rev. Clement Nance. p. 25

11 February 1796. Barth. CURRY and Rozanna Nuckols. Sur. Josiah Nuckols. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 22

19 January 1795. Israel CURRY and Sally Payne. Sur. Joseph Curry. p. 20

24 March 1785. Isaac CURRY and Rhoda Grisham. Married by Rev. David Barr. p. 7

9 December 1790. Nathan CURRY and Nancy Grisham. Married by Rev. Clement Nance. p. 12

13 November 1802. Thomas CURRY and Nancy Crane, dau. of Susanna Crain who consents. Sur. William Curry. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 32

-- ---- 180-. William CURRY and Patsey Jeffress, dau. of John Jeffress who consents. Sur. Thomas Curry. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott who says Jeffreys. p. 28

17 July 1802. Samuel DABNEY and Mildred Hopson. Joseph Hopson, guardian of Mildred consents. Sur. James Dix. p. 33

21 September 1801. William DABNEY and Nancey Lindsay. Sur. Severn Busey. p. 31

9 December 1795. Jesse DAILEY and Polley Turner, dau. of Pierce F. Turner who consents. Sur. Edward Popejoy. p. 20

-- ---- 1800. John DAILEY and Polley Compton. Married by Rev. John Jenkins. p. 28

12 April 1801. Hugh DALEY and Elizabeth Church, dau. of Jonathan Church, Sr., who consents. Sur. Jonathan Church, Jr. Married by Rev. Thomas Sparks. p. 31

11 November 1803. Benjamin DALTON and Caty Mayhue. Sur. Drury Owen. Married by Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 34

19 December 1805. Berryman DALTON and Sarah Cook, step-dau. of John Clark and dau. of Jean Clark who consent. Sur. William Bryant. Married by Rev. George Dodson. p. 39

10 March 1804. Eligy DALTON and Nancy Brogin. Sur. Lewis Dalton. Signs her own consent. p. 36

19 January 1795. Isham DALTON and Mary Goad, dau. of Charles and Rachel Goad who consent. Sur. Samuel Dalton. Married by Rev. Joseph Drury. p. 20

18 April 1782. James DALTON and Agness Dyer. Married by Rev. John Bailey. p. 4

19 January 1791. James DALTON and Agatha Patterson. Sur. Ambrose Dalton. Signs her own consent. p. 14

5 September 1804. James DALTON and Molley Dalton. Sur. John McCrickett. Married by Rev. Joseph Hatchett. p. 36

26 December 1804. Jesse DALTON and Catharine Clark, dau. of John Clark who consents. Sur. Thomas Clark. Married by Rev. George Dodson. p. 36

15 July 1788. John DALTON and Luvania Picknall. Sur. John Dalton. p. 10

12 November 1797. Lewis DALTON and Mary Keezee. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 23

11 June 1801. Lewis DALTON and Betsey Chambers. Sur. Benjamin Dalton. p. 31

20 June 1803. Martin DALTON and Caty Crider, dau. of Daniel Crider who consents. Sur. Samuel Crider. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 34

22 September 1767. Samuel DALTON, Jr. and Charlotte Gallihue, dau. of William Gallihue and his wife, Anne Kenner. Sur. John Wimbish. p. 1

-- ---- 1788. Thomas DALTON and Elizabeth Patterson. Married by Rev. James Kinney. p. 10

17 November 1804. William DALTON and Winifred Foster. Sur. John Oneal. George Dalton father of William. Married by Rev. Thomas Sparks. p. 36

17 December 1798. Winston DALTON and Sarah Pullin. Sur. Alexander Bennett. p. 25

18 October 1786. John DAVIDSON and Rachel Chilton. Married by Rev. John Adkerson. p. 8

31 January 1800. Benjamin DAVIS and Lidy Meador, dau. of Joel Meadow who consents. Sur. John Davis. p. 28

4 October 1794. George DAVIS and Mary Tribble, dau. of Susanne Tribble who consents. Sur. Matt Mays. Married by Rev. Matthew Bates. p. 18

15 March 1802. Lewis HAMMOCK and Keziah Daniel. Sur. Ephraim Hammock. p. 33

20 December 1800. William HAMMOCK and Jane Long, dau. of Edward Long who consents. Sur. Isaac Long. p. 29

22 April 1801. John HAMPTON and Elizabeth Jenkins, dau. of Philip Jenkins who consents. Sur. Thomas Beck. Married by Rev. Thomas Sparks. p. 31

23 September 1784. William HAMTON and Janey Muse. Married by Rev. Thomas Sparks. p. 5

12 February 1771. David HANBY and Jenny Dalton, dau. of Samuel Dalton who consents. Sur. Thomas Hutchings. p. 1

24 March 1769. Jonathan HANBY and Sarah Dalton. Sur. Archeleus Hughes. p. 1

19 December 1790. John HANKINS and Elizabeth Durham. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 12

7 February 1800. Reubin HANKINS and Betsy Covington. Sur. William Hawkins. Married by Rev. Clement Nance. Edmund Covington and Betsy Covington sign certificate with no relationship stated. p. 29

12 January 1796. William HANKINS and Mary Austin. Sur. David Austin. p. 22

29 October 1791. George HANKS and Lurane Hill, dau. of Thomas Hill who consents. Sur. Jonathan Still. Married by Rev. John Atkinson. p. 14

23 August 1768. Adonijah HARBOUR and Ann Dalton, dau. of Samuel Dalton who consents and is surety. p. 1

25 February 1779. William HARDAWAY, Jr., and Polley White. Sur. Robert Williams. Consent of Jose White. p. 2

14 August 1792. Isham HARDEY and Polley Snead. Sur. Frederick Trump. Isham Hardey son of Thomas Hardy. Samuel Snead consents for Polley. p. 15

-- ---- 1794. John HARDEY and Anne Lewis. Married by Rev. Thomas Sparks. p. 19

24 October 1801. Lewis HARDEY and Salley Bennett, dau. of William Bennett who consents. Sur. Thomas Hardey. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 31

7 December 1796. Moses HARDEY and Salley Myers. Sur. Jacob Myers. Thomas Hardey signs certificate. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 22

3 October 1797. James HARDIN and Mary Burgess. Sur. William Burgess. p. 24

16 September 1789. John HARDWICK and Keziah Harris. Sur. Daniel Harris. p. 11

17 May 1802. Pleasant HARDWICK and Michal Parrott. Sur. Isaac Hill. Signs her own consent. p. 33

18 July 1797. Jesse HARDY and Lightee Fitzgerald, dau. of John Fitzgerald who consents. Sur. Edmund Fitzgerald. Married by Rev. Lazarus Dodson. p. 24

-- ---- December 1783. John HARDY and Zuriah Fouster. Married by Rev. John Bailey. p. 5

20 November 1802. Reubin HARDY and Judith Bennett. Sur. Hezekiah Bennett. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 33

25 June 1790. Thomas HARDY and Keziah Powel. Sur. Seeton Beadles. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 12

17 May 1799. Thomas HARDY and Sally Craine, dau. of Susanna Craine who consents. Sur. Frederick Trumpass. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 27

25 August 1797. Hezekiah HARNESS and Elizabeth Gray. Sur. John Prescott. p. 24

21 December 1799. Thomas HARNESS and Dochia Waller. Sur. Jonas Waller. Consent of Phaneey Ferguson who is designated as "Father". Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 26

22 May 1793. Abednigo HARP and Elizabeth Right, dau. of Thomas and Hannah Right who consent. Sur. John Pierce. p. 17

23 January 1794. James HARP and Mary Shaw. Sur. John Watts. p. 19

13 October 1804. Nicholas HARPER and Nancy Hutcherson. Sur. Zachariah Riddle. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 37

15 December 1794. Benjamin HARRIS and Lucy Conway. Sur. William Payne. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 19

16 February 1797. James HARRIS and Seany Hackworth. Sur. William Harris. John Johnson, step-father, consents. For which one? Probably the bride. Married by Rev. Clement Nance. p. 24

4 December 1804. James HARRIS and Salley Yeatts, dau. of Stephen Yeatts who consents. Sur. Joseph M. Yeatts. Married by Rev. Willis Hopwood. p. 37

17 September 1796. John LOVELL and Sarah Williams (widow). Sur. William Watson. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. John Jenkins. p. 22

14 April 1774. William LOVELL and Mary Dudley. Sur. Daniel Lovell. Signs her own consent. p. 1

2 August 1787. Isaac LOWE and Mary Aney Browden. Sur. William Harrison. p. 9

1 May 1783. Charles LUASS and Mariah Waller. Married by Rev. Lazarus Dodson. The groom's name is indexed as Lucas. p. 5

LUCAS: See Luass

20 December 1784. John LUCK and Polley Adams. Sur. Joseph Luck. p. 5

5 September 1792. Harrison LUMKINS and Rhodney Ferguson, dau. of Joseph Ferguson who consents. Sur. Thomas Worsham. p. 15

6 May 1792. John LUMKINS and Sarah Lumkins. Married by Rev. Lazarus Dodson. p. 15

28 January 1782. George LUMPKIN and Ann Rutledge. Sur. Robert Crockett. p. 4

2 January 1800. George LUMPKIN and Nancy Smith. Sur. William Barnett. p. 29

24 December 1795. John LUMPKINS and Betsey Dix. Sur. John Fenley. Larkin and Gency Dix consent for Betsey. p. 21

21 January 1793. Joseph LYNCH and Elizabeth Crane. Sur. Josiah Short. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 17

7 February 1794. Philips MABERRY and Elizabeth Chaney. Married by Rev. Lazarus Dodson. p. 19

20 February 1797. Cornelius MABRY and Polley Chaney, dau. of Ezekel Chaney who consents. Sur. William Chaney. Married by Rev. John Atkinson. p. 24

6 December 1799. Robe-t S. MABRY and Rebekah Adams, dau. of Nathan Adams, Sr., who consents. Sur. James Welch. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 27

26 June 1790. Alexander MACHAM and Catharine Ball, dau. of John Ball who consents. Sur. George Robinson. p. 13

15 October 1805. Constantine MACK and Nancy Brunett, dau. of Gilbert Burnett who consents. Sur. John Mack, Sr. Married by Rev. William Blair. p. 39

3 February 1799. John MACK and Polly Garner, dau. of William Garner who consents. Sur. George Hankins. p. 27

2 October 1799. William MACK and Mary Blair. Sur. George Blair. p. 27

11 February 1800. Alexander MACKAY and Jemima Arthur, dau. of William Arthur who consents. Sur. Jechonias Arthur. p. 29

21 December 1801. John MADDING and Polley Brooks, dau. of Samuel Brooks, Sr., who consents. Sur. John Bingham. p. 31

28 January 1798. Thomas MADDING and Mary Dodson, dau. of George Dodson who consents. Sur. John Madding. Married by Rev. Lazarus Dodson. p. 25

8 October 1787. Ambrose MADDISON and Anne Lankford. Sur. Thomas Lankford. p. 9

--- 1800. Alexander MAHAN and Katherine Ball. Married by Rev. Thomas Douglas. p. 29

2 March 1795. James MAHAN and Mary Nowlin. Sur. Joseph Devin. Bryan Ward Nowlin consents for Mary. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 21

26 March 1805. Samuel MAHUE and Tina Groff, dau. of Samuel Groff who consents. Sur. William Tunstall. Married by Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 39

2 January 1792. James MALICOTT and Rhoda Witcher, dau. of John Witcher. Married by Rev. Thomas Douglas. Sur. John Linsey. p. 15

19 August 1794. John MALICOTT and Mary Nash, dau. of John Nash who consents and is surety. Married by Rev. Matthew Bates. p. 19

16 December 1805. William MALLICOAT and Elizabeth Love. Sur. James Love. Married by Rev. Willis Hopwood. p. 39

29 January 1799. Edmond MALLICOTT and Levina Thacker, dau. of Peter Thacker who consents and is surety. p. 27

9 November 1802. Joel MANN and Patsey Walker. Sur. Larkin Madding. Samuel Walker signs certificate. p. 33

2 May 1797. Edward MARLOW and Rebecca Irby. Sur. Kinzee Marlow. p. 24

13 January 1791. Kinsey MARLOW and Pinnah Keezee. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 14

19 July 1802. John Clark MERWIN and Jane S. Mabry. Sur. James T. Johnson. Signs her own consent. p. 33

17 October 1791. Robert MICKELBROUGH and Elizabeth Southerland. Sur. Jacob Kirby. George Southerland consents for Elizabeth. p. 14

10 September 1782. John MIDKIFF and Mary Parsons. Married by Rev. John Bailey. p. 4

14 June 1793. Joseph MIDKIFF and Rebecca Turley. Sur. Joseph Polley. p. 17

17 November 1800. Samuel MIDKIFF and Lydia Parsons, dau. of John and Mary Parsons who consent. Sur. Jesse Parsons. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 29

21 February 1801. Spencer MIDKIFF and Rebekah Rigney. Sur. Samuel Parsons. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 31

-- ---- 1800. Henry MILIRONS and Caty Barger. Married by Rev. Thomas Douglas. p. 29

5 July 1794. John MILLS and Betsy Bayes, dau. of Louise Bayes who consents. Sur. John Bayes. Married by Rev. Matthew Bates. p. 19

11 February 1790. Daniel MITCHELL and Sarah Bradley. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 13

18 November 1799. Frederick MITCHELL and Patsey Perkins, dau. of Mary Perkins who consents. Sur. William Cobler. Married by Rev. Clement Nance. p. 27

7 December 1801. Isaac MITCHELL and Anna Perkins, dau. of Mary Perkins who consents. Sur. John Ballington. Married by Rev. Clement Nance. p. 31

25 November 1768. James MITCHELL and Agitha Dalton, dau. of Robert Dalton who consents and is surety. p. 1

28 ---- 1779. James MITCHELL and Sarah Waren Hubbard. Sur. Joseph Akin. Signs her own consent. p. 2

29 September 1790. James MITCHELL and Winifred Lockett. Sur. John Pemberton. p. 13

15 October 1804. John MITCHELL and Anne Atkins. Sur. Edward Akins. p. 37

15 February 1794. Rich MITCHELL and Susanna Richardson. Sur. George Mitchell. Married by Rev. Thomas Sparks. p. 19

13 August 1801. William MOODY and Betsey Dixon. Married by Rev. Clemsnt Nance. p. 31

11 December 1800. James MOORE and Nancy Cammeron. Sur. William Farthing. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 29

7 January 1803. James MOORE and Elizabeth Shelhorse. Sur. John Robertson. Married by Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 35

27 November 1795. James MORE and Elizabeth F. Patrick, dau. of John Patrick who consents. Sur. Edward Patrick. p. 21

25 January 1802. Joseph MOREHEAD and Jane S. Jenkins, dau. of Philip Jenkins who consent. Sur. David Rice. p. 33

19 November 1795. James MOREMAN and Polley Early, dau. of Joshuway Early who consents. Sur. John Leftwitch. p. 21

23 December 1802. Hanes MORGAN and Elizabeth Shelton. Married by Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 33

21 January 1800. Lewis MORGAN and Frances White, dau. of Lucy White who consents. Sur. William Johnson. p. 29

16 November 1799. William MORRICE and Sally Stoe. Sur. James Morrice. p. 27

12 June 1792. Samuel MORRIS and Vacey Chaney. Sur. James Donilson. Married by Rev. Lazarus Dodson. p. 16

29 March 1805. William Morris and Nancy Inman. Sur. Jesse Inman. Married by Rev. David Nowlin. p. 39

23 March 1804. Benjamin MORRISON and Nancey Barnes. Sur. Josiah Barnes. p. 37

27 September 1777. John MORTON and Lucy Blackley, dau. of James Blackley who consents. Sur. James Akin. p. 2

6 May 1778. Joseph MORTON and Chaney Harrison. Sur. Lewis Gwilmin. Signs her own consent. p. 2

18 March 1805. Joseph MORTON and Cecelia M. Morton. Sur. William Tunstall. Married by Rev. Thomas Sparks. p. 39

21 June 1802. Quinn MORTON and Elizabeth Sutherlin, dau. of John Sutherlin who consents. Sur. Nath. W. Williams. p. 33

17 August 1785. David MOTLEY and Elizabeth Pendleton. Married by Rev. David Barr. p. 6

20 December 1790. Benjamin PARSONS and Sarah Burton. Sur. Peter Thacker. Elisha Burton consents for Sarah. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 13

-- November 1791. David PARSONS and Elizabeth Bailey. Sur. Joseph Parsons. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 14

2 November 1796. Gabriel PARSONS and Sarah Justice, dau. of William Justice who consents. Sur. John Justice. Married by Rev. Thomas Douglas. p. 22

26 February 1803. John PARSONS, Jr., and Mishel Parsons, dau. of Samuel Parsons, Sr., and Rebecker Parsons who consent. Sur. Samuel Parsons. Married by Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 35

20 June 1791. Joseph PARSONS and Sarah Adams. Sur. Will Adams. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 14

15 October 1804. Richard PARSONS and Milley Turley. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. Sur. John Turley. p. 37

21 December 1779. Samuel PARSONS and Beckey Farthing. Sur. William Parsons. p. 2

14 December 1803. Samuel PARSONS and Lucy Bailey, dau. of Peter I. Bailey who consents. Sur. David Parsons. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 35

25 November 1805. Thomas PARSONS and Sarah Parsons, dau. of William and Mary Parsons who consent. Sur. Samuel Parsons. p. 39

29 September 1800. William PARSONS and Phebe Adkins, dau. of Nathaniel Adkins who consents. Sur. Jesse Adkins. p. 29

24 April 1804. James PATTERSON and Serene Trahern, dau. of Nehemiah and Amelia Trahern who consent. Sur. Samuel Trahern. Married by Rev. Thomas Sparks who says Sweany. p. 37

30 June 1794. John PATTERSON and Polley Mustain. Sur. Thomas Dalton. Married by Rev. Matthew Bates. p. 19

-- ---- 1799. William PATTERSON and Nancy Faris. Married by Rev. John Jenkins. p. 27

16 June 1800. Charles PAYNE and Leannah Fearn, dau. of Thomas Fearn who consents. Sur. Robert Payne. p. 29

20 October 1784. James PAYNE and Fanney Dix. Sur. William Wilkinson. Married by Rev. Samuel Harris. p. 5

6 December 1793. John PAYNE and Lucy Fearn, dau. of Thomas Fearn who consents. Sur. Edmond Mitchell. p. 17

20 February 1795. John PAYNE and Milley Richards, dau. of Gabriel Richards who consents. Sur. Archie Walters. p. 21

10 March 1800. John PAYNE and Sally Elliott, dau. of William and Elizabeth Elliott who consent. Sur. Samuel Elliott. p. 29

24 May 1787. Phillimon PAYNE and Rachel Wilson. Sur. Reubin Pain. Married by Rev. John Atkinson. p. 9

17 June 1793. Robert PAYNE and Elizabeth Lee Fearn, dau. of Thomas Fearn who consents. Sur. William Tunstall. p. 18

16 October 1795. Thomas PAYNE and Sally Shelton. Sur. Armistead Shelton. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. Hawkins Landrum. p. 21

17 June 1783. William PAYNE and Martha Dix, dau. of John Dix who consents. Sur. Joseph Akin. p. 5

1 March 1802. William PAYNE and Maryan P. Griggory. Sur. Giles Payne. p. 33

17 February 1785. Jesse PEAK and Peggy Shockley. Married by Rev. David Barr. p. 7

29 January 1799. Jesse PEAK and Rhoda Adkins, dau. of William Adkins who consents. Sur. Henry Adkins. p. 27

9 February 1796. John PEAK and Ruth Bell, dau. of John Bell who consents. Sur. Thomas Bell. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 22

2 February 1782. John PEARCE and Mary White. Married by Rev. Samuel Harris. p. 4

18 August 1785. William PEARMAN and Mary Weldon. Sur. Fortunatus Dodson. Signs her own consent. p. 6

20 February 1804. Sherwood PEARSON and Clarisa Wells. Sur. Henry Wilson. p. 37

9 August 1785. John PEDOR and Elizabeth Crus. Married by Rev. David Barr. p. 7

22 September 1790. John PEMBERTON and Ginsey Johnson. Sur. James Mitchell. Isham Johnson consents for Ginsey. Married by Rev. James Hurt. p. 13

-- ---- 1796. Henry PERKINS and Bethinia Cabell. Sur. David Rice. p. 22

2 August 1796. Lemuel SHELTON and Lettice W. Shelton, dau. of Beverly Shelton who consents. Sur. Roddick Shelton. p. 23

19 December 1785. Leonard SHELTON and Susannah Roberts, dau. of Joseph Roberts who consents. Sur. Vincent Shelton. p. 7

1 March 1805. Levi SHELTON and Frances E. Echols, dau. of Moses Echols who consents. Frances also signs the certificate. Sur. Evans Echols. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 40

7 December 1803. Reddick SHELTON and Nancy Shelton. Sur. West D. Hurt. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 35

16 July 1792. Richard SHELTON and Nancy Shelton. Sur. William Clark. Married by Rev. Hawkins Landrum. p. 16

22 August 1798. Stephen SHELTON and Lettice Shelton. Gabriel Shelton, father (of which one?). Armistead Shelton signs certificate. Sur. Abraham Shelton. p. 25

21 April 1798. Taliaferro SHELTON and Jane Irby. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 26

20 November 1804. Tabernor SHELTON and Peggy Arch Deacon. Sur. George Adams. Married by Rev. William Davis. p. 38

10 January 1785. Thomas SHELTON and Nancey Hurt, dau. of Moses Hurt who consents. Sur. Leroy Shelton. p. 7

18 March 1805. Thomas SHELTON and Mary Burch, dau. of John Burch who consents. Sur. Thomas Shelton, Jr. Married by Rev. James Nelson. p. 40

15 December 1794. Tunstall SHELTON and Fanney Payne, dau. of Thomas Payne who consents. Sur. Young Shelton. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 19

1 May 1805. Washington SHELTON and Susanna Williams. Sur. John Williams. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 40

29 October 1786. William SHELTON and Martisha Taylor. Sur. Abraham Shelton. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. Lazarus Dodson. p. 8

3 May 1791. William SHELTON and Elizabeth C. Johnson, dau. of James Johnson who consents. Sur. Frederick Shelton. Married by Rev. James Hurt. p. 14

-- December 1798. William SHELTON and Priscilla Mustain. Sur. William Price. p. 26

12 February 1795. Young SHELTON and Betsy Lewis. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 21

7 March 1796. William SHEPPARD and Polley F. Taylor. Sur. Richard Johnson. p. 23

27 April 1805. John SHIELDS and Elizabeth Hayns. Sur. Thomas Crews. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. David Nowlin. p. 40

23 December 1786. Littleberry Shields and Susannah Rogers. Sur. Isham Farmer. p. 8

16 April 1787. Thomas SHIELDS and Mary Cunningham. Sur. Joseph Cunningham. Married by Rev. David Barr. p. 10

12 September 1803. James SHOCKLEY and Peggy Thomas. Sur. Jonathan Thomas. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 35

11 December 1798. Robert SHOCKLEY and Belinda Elliott. Sur. William Elliott. Married by Rev. James Tompkins. p. 25

25 December 1797. Abner SHORT and Patty Giles. Sur. John Giles, Jr. Abner son of William Short. p. 24

31 August 1802. Isaac SHORT and Milley Richards, dau. of Joseph Richards who consents. Sur. Abner Short. p. 33

17 December 1793. Josiah SHORT and Jobil Crane, dau. of John Crane who consents. Sur. William Short. p. 18

16 October 1789. William SHORT and Jane Kimens. Sur. Thomas Ragsdale. p. 11

21 December 1798. Fielding SHUMATE and Susanna Elliott, dau. of Jonathan Elliott who consents. Sur. Joshua Prewitt. p. 25

6 August 1801. Francis SIMPSON and Ritter Shelton. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 32

20 December 1790. Loyd SIMPSON and Martha Smith, dau. of Martha Smith who consents. Sur. Jesse Smith. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 13

16 December 1805. Thomas SIMPSON and Frances Slayden, dau. of Joseph Slayden who consents. Sur. William Simpson. Married by Rev. Elias Dodson. p. 40

7 November 1803. William SIMPSON and Letty Walters, dau. of Robert Walters who consents. Sur. Thomas Stamps. Married by Rev. Elias Dodson. p. 35

4 June 1787. Price SKINNER and Salley Mustain, dau. of Thomas and Mary Mustain who consent. Sur. Thomas Davis. p. 9

-- ---- 1785. Thomas TERRY and Nancy Dalton. Married by Rev. Nathaniel Thurman. p. 7

6 December 1800. Absolom THACKER and Nancy Atkins. Sur. Nathaniel Adkins. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 30

14 February 1804. Anderson THACKER and Selah Robertson. Sur. George Robertson. Married by Rev. Griffith Dickinson. p. 38

30 June 1800. Elisha THACKER and Judith Hall. Sur. Reubin Thacker. John Hall consents for Judith. p. 30

27 February 1792. John THACKER and Elizabeth Murphy, dau. of Thomas Murphy who consents. Sur. Peter Thacker. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 16

21 November 1789. Peter THACKER and Jenny Bradley. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 12

5 September 1798. Randolph THACKER and Nancy Allen (widow). Sur. Reubin Thacker. Married by Rev. James Tompkins. p. 26

8 March 1797. Reubin THACKER and Nancy Allen. Sur. Alex. M.S. Allen. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 24

15 August 1791. John THARP and Lizann Saunders, dau. of William Sanders who consents. Sur. Matthew Megleson. Married by Rev. Matthew Bates. p. 14

25 December 1792. Otho THARP and Jane Collwell (Caldwell?). Married by Rev. Lazarus Dodson. p. 16

20 May 1786. George THOMAS and Elizabeth Bidwell. Sur. John Biscow. p. 8

17 December 1798. Henson THOMAS and Nelly Boaz, dau. of Agness Boaz who consents. Sur. John Thomas. Married by Rev. James Tompkins. p. 26

17 November 1794. Lewis THOMAS and Pheby Holloway. Sur. Joseph Flippen. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 19

23 ---- 1795. William THOMAS and Anne Campbell, dau. of Abraham Campbell who consents. Sur. Richard Elliott. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 21

-- ---- 1796. William THOMAS and Tabitha Madding. Married by Rev. George Dodson. p. 23

19 September 1803. David THOMPSON and Mary V. Waller. Sur. William Waller. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 36

8 September 1790. Jennings THOMPSON and Elizabeth Street. Sur. Pyant Easley. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 13

16 August 1790. John THOMPSON and Sarah Fears. Sur. James Turley. John Thompson son of William Thompson. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 13

10 December 1787. Samuel THOMPSON and Peggy Carter. Sur. Jesse Carter. Married by Rev. James Hinton. p. 10

2 December 1784. Walter THOMPSON and Wilmoth Shields. Married by Rev. David Barr. p. 6

24 March 1795. William THOMPSON and Selah Duncan, dau. of John Duncan who consents. Sur. John Wright. p. 21

28 August 1777. John THORNTON and Suvannah Pace, dau. of W. Pace who consents. Sur. Stephen Coleman. p. 2

1 December 1784. Presley THORNTON and Mary Growley. Married by Rev. David Barr. p. 6

16 December 1796. Richard THORNTON and Sarah Perkins, dau. of Mary Perkins who consents. Sur. Isaac Potter. Married by Rev. Clement Nance. p. 23

4 September 1796. William THORNTON and Elizabeth Cahall. Married by Rev. Clement Nance. p. 23

6 January 1795. Zachariah THORNTON and Mary Oakes. Sur. George Reynolds. p. 21

17 October 1785. Benjamin THRASHER and Sarah White, dau. of Thomas White who consents. Sur. Tach Prenet. Married by Rev. Lazarus Dodson. p. 7

7 November 1796. John THURMAN and Nancy Thomas. Sur. Jonathan Thomas. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 23

5 March 1797. Laban THURMAN and Molley Morris Bow, dau. of Gemyme Bow (mother). Sur. Nathaniel Bow. Married by Rev. James Kinney. p. 24

18 June 1790. Nathan THURMAN and Levicy Barber. Sur. Ambrose Collier. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. James Kinney. Nathan Thurman, father of Nathan signs certificate. (I think this is an error and the groom himself signed it). p. 13

27 October 1794. Robert THURMAN and Peggy Robins. Sur. Isham Dalton. Margill Robins consents for Peggy. Married by Rev. James Kinney. p. 19

18 July 1781. William THURMAN and Susannah Brown. Married by Rev. Lewis Shelton. p. 3

19 September 1780. Richard TODD and Mary Lankford, dau. of Ben Lanford who consents. Sur. Joseph Akin. p. 3

7 February 1774. William TODD and Jane Shelton, dau. of Crispin Shelton who consents. Sur. John Gregory. p. 1

16 April 1798. Stephen TOLER and Peggy Pullen, dau. of Thomas and Peggy Pullen who consent. Sur. Joseph Toler. p. 26

29 June 1795. Thomas TOLLER and Anne Richardson, dau. of William Richardson who consents. Sur. Joseph Dodson. Married by Rev. John Atkinson. p. 21

2 November 1782. Jasper TOMBLIN and Alsey Abott. Married by Rev. James Robinson. p. 4

8 November 1792. Daniel TOMPKINS and Lydia Coner. Married by Rev. Clement Nance. p. 16

21 October 1793. George Jacob TOSH and Catherine Steven. Sur. James Henson. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. James Kinney. p. 18

26 December 1794. William TOWLER and Agness Towler. Sur. Thomas Shockley. Signs her own consent. p. 19

19 July 1790. Halcoatt TOWNES and Anne Coleman. Sur. Richard N. Venable. p. 13

6 April 1791. Frederick TRUMP and Rhoda Hardey. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 14

13 August 1784. Moses TUCK and Susannah Nash. Married by Rev. David Barr. p. 6

15 December 1788. Nelson TUCKER and Martha Clark. Sur. William Clark. p. 11

1 January 1782. Robert TUCKER and Martha Shelton. Sur. Joseph Akin. Signs her own consent. p. 4

27 November 1784. James TURNER and Jane Anderson, dau. of Richard Anderson who consents. Sur. Abednego Turner. p. 6

5 January 1802. Jesse TURNER and Fanny Holligan, dau. of William Holligan who consents. Sur. Tollison Shumate. Married by Rev. Clement Nance. p. 34

19 July 1802. John TURNER and Caty Lankford. Sur. Stephen Lankford. Signs her own consent as Kittey Lankford. p. 34

2 September 1787. Moshack TURNER and Salley Farmer, dau. of James Farmer who consents. Sur. Joseph Akin. p. 10

21 May 1796. Stookley TURNER and Judith Coleman, dau. of Stephen Coleman who consents. Sur. Daniel Coleman. Married by Rev. Samuel D. Brame. p. 23

20 July 1789. William TUNSTALL and Jane Webb. Sur. Thomas Tunstall. Signs her own consent. Married by Rev. William Damison. p. 12

* -- August 1783. John TURLEY and Martha Turley. Married by Rev. Lazarus Dodson. p. 5 *Either was ch of 9 in Turley SR 1813*

21 December 1790. Leonard TURLEY and Susannah Marlows. Sur. John Dyer. p. 13

1 April 1801. Nathan TURLEY and Polley Shaw. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. Sur. Henry Polley. p. 32

5 January 1792. Thomas Grine TURLEY and Amey Keesee. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 16

7 March 1796. Thomas TURLEY and Mary Justice. Sur. Nathan Turley. Married by Rev. Richard Elliott. p. 23

* 23 December 1799. Thomas TURLEY and Agness Childress, dau. of Richard Childress who consents. Sur. Robert Childress. p. 27

24 January 1800. William TURLEY and Sally Turley. Sur. Spencer Turley. * James Turley consents for Sally. Married by Rev. Thomas Payne. p. 30

* 18 August 1797. Zachariah TURLEY and Peggy Childress. Sur. Robert Childress. p. 24 *5 to John Turley SR 1413*

18 September 1805. Silas TWEEDWELL and Elizabeth Wilson, dau. of Basil Wilson who consents. Sur. Reason B. White. Married by Rev. James Nelson. p. 40

8 September 1800. Samuel TYREE and Dolley Moore. Sur. James Moore. p. 30

29 August 1796. Wilson VADEN and Rebecca Giles. Sur. Robert Adams. p. 23

16 December 1805. Silvanus A. VADIN and Polley Chatten, dau. of John Chatten, Sr., who consents. Polley also signs the certificate. Sur. Ephriam Giles. Married by Rev. David Nowlin. p. 40

Seals Elizabeth 34	Slone Abagial (Abigail) 8	Streetman Rachel 46 Rebecca 75 Sarah 93	Terry (cont'd) Rhoda 10, 35 Sally 54 Sarah 90 Susanna 7 Tabitha 49	Tunbridge Catherine 60 Vicey 67	Walters (cont'd) Levina 68 Margaret 74 Mary 85 Rhoda 92 Susannah 91
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Shockley Peggy 65 Tabby 61	Stamps Catey 92 Nancy 25 Rhoda 97	Tate Mary 41	Tomblin Betsy 3	Waggoner Molley 41	Westbrook Lucy 81
Short Ellenor 4 Winifred 69	Standley Sarah 4	Taylor Elizabeth 61 Lavina 71 Martisha 78 Polly F. 79 Sally 4	Towler Agness 88 Nancy 35 Sally 35	Walden Dionisha 1 Martha 1 Milley 93 Tabitha H. 93	White Elizabeth 48 Frances 57 Jane 16 Littice 42 Mary 65 Polley 38 Sarah 87
Shumake Sarah 30	Steele Catherine 88	Templeton Sarah 62	Towdend Betty 61	Walker Betsey 91 Patsey 53 Polley 1 Susanna 3, 45 Tabitha 59 Wilmoth 96 95	Whitsell Catharine 18
Simson Verlinda 5	Stokes Elizabeth 60 Sally Walker 28	Terrance Elizabeth 82	Trahern Elizabeth 42 Serene 64 Sweany 64	Waller Docia 39 Elizabeth 48 Mariah 52 Mary V. 86 Phebe 9 Sally 68	Whitten Nelley 95
Slayden-Slaydon-Slayton Snaa 18 Eddy 92 Frances 79 Rachel 80 Salley 75	Stollie Anne 98	Terrell Elizabeth 85	Tribble Mary 23	Wall Hannah 26	Wigell Barbara 25
	Stone Dolley Coleman 40	Terry Anna 29,49 Anne 19 Betsy (2) 29 Christian 20 Drucilla 33 Elizabeth 58 Judah 85 Lucy 95 Mary 74 Nancy 3 Patsey 42 Polley 7	Trigg Mary 23	Walls Elizabeth 90	Wiggenton Fanney 54
	Stoe-Stowe Esther 73 Sally 57		Tucker Amy 10	Walters Betsy 80 Kezey 14 Letty 79	Wildon Sarah 42
	Stratton Elizabeth 15				
	Street Elizabeth 87				

from B & H via 17c 7-1805
975, 5665
cash Lindsey Knorr

Pittsra

Marriage Bonds

Cath L. Knorr
1767-1805

Marriage Bonds

Bolton Elizabeth Mildred	67 51	Buckley Elizabeth	41	Carter Frances Mary Peggy		Collie Peggy	47	Craddock Judith Priscilla Sarah	91 60 60	Dalton (cont'd) Mioly Molloy Nancy Polley Sally Sarah	80 23,97 8,28,86 96 66 38
Booker Rebecca	27	Bucknell Blanche Mary	85 84	Chambers Betsey Nancy		Collier Anne Mary	2 35	Crain-Crane Elizabeth Franky Jobil Nancy Sally	52 16 79 22 39	Daniel Frances Keziah	11 38
Bow Molloy Morris	87	Bumpass Ann	19	Chaney-Chany Ann Elizabeth Nancy Polley Sally Vickey		Colligan Maryann	30	Crawford Elizabeth	17	Davis Anne Catherine Elizabeth Frances Lucy Margaret Mary Milley Nancy Polley Sarah Seludy Susanna	58 15 10,17 74 9, 43 15 37 46 3, 71 99 55 74 (2)19
Boyd Elley	80	Burch Mary	78	Chatman Elizabeth		Collins Fanny Nancy Polley	92 50 59	Creamer Betsy	90	Dawson Ann J. Polley	6 31
Bradley Jenny Nancy Polley Sarah	86 37 62 56	Bruges-Burgess Catey Elizabeth Jane Mary Nancy Sarah Susannah Virlena	93 14 69 16,39 45 12 11 81	Chatten-Chattin Frances Polley Sarah		Combs Mary	33	Creek Rhoda	97	Deacon Peggy Arch	78
Branner Mirrah	61	Burnett Alice Elizabeth Nancy Polley	40 13,81 52 67,71	Cheatham Lucy		Compton Anne Elizabeth Lena Polley	71 91 4 22	Crenshaw Sarah	29	Dean Margaret	22
Branson Rebecca	68	Burton Febe (Phoebe) Judith Nancy Salley Sarah Susanna Suvanna	8 18 1 94 64 45 28	Childress Agnes Isabel Peggy		Coner Lydia	88	Crews Nanny	94	Dear Alincy Niley	4 93
Brawer Mary Nancy	27 73	Butcher Lydia	66	Chilton Rachel		Conn Elizabeth	36	Crider Cary	23	Debo Betsy Christina	73 21
Bray Pattsey	98	C Cabell Bethinia	65	Church Elizabeth Sally		Conneley Elizabeth	36	Cross Lucretia	75	Dejarnet Eda	75
Brevins Barbary	81	Cahall Bethania Elizabeth	66 87	Clark-Clarke Archer Carolyn M. Catharine Mary Polly Martha Pheby		Conner Sarah	6	Crus Elizabeth	65	Delosiea Jaenea	17
Brewer Nancy Allen Pattsey Patty	91 11 72	Cahill Abbe	58	Clarkson Fanny		Conway Lucy Mary	39 10	Crust Barbery	2	Denton Nancy Peggy Polley	44,46 60 24
Brewis Polley	59	Caldwell Martha	43	Claybourne Susanna		Cook Catharine Elizabeth Frances Nancy Priscilla Sarah	98 29 10 73 29 22	Crutchfield Jincey	85	Depea Elizabeth	58
Bridgewater Fanny	32	Callam Elizabeth	70	Cline Molly		Cooley Elizabeth Gleazey Nancy Sally Jordan	59,90 90 70 72	Culley Pheba	20	Deropit Nancy	12
Briscoe Charity Sally	70 50	Callands Anna B. Elizabeth	14 14	Clopton Betsey Fanny Molly		Cooper Pattsey	84	Cundiff Levinicy Lucy	54 54	Deropin Margaret	70
Brock Elizabeth	35	Callaway Sally	3	Cockram Elizabeth		Corbin Anne Delah Ann Milley Sarah Susanna	55 32 49 2 61	Cunningham Elizabeth Isabell Jane Lucy Martha Mary Nancy Polley Sarah	21 97 66,72 17 36 79 17 33 8	Dickinson Polley	8
Brogan Nancy	22	Cameron Nancy	57	Coleman Anne Elizabeth Judith Lucy Polley Sarah		Cornwell Elizabeth	17	Dabney Becky	93	Dix Betsey Fanny Henrietta Martha Mary Pattsey Salley Sarah	52 64 2 65 97 42 95 95
Brooks Rachel Tabitha	21 1	Campbell Agness Anne Elizabeth Frances Jane Lucy Milley Molloy Sally	1 86 16 94 50 98 49 98 70	Coleman Anne Elizabeth Judith Lucy Polley Sarah		Cottrell Molloy	34	Daine Elizabeth	62	Dixon Betsey Mary	57 33
Browden Mary Aney	52			Colley Mary		Covington Betsy Susanna	38 54	Dalton Agitha Ann Asenna Betsy Edythe Jean Jenny Judith Mary	56 38 8 43 55 41 38 66 44		
Brown Anne Polley Rhodey Sally Sarah Susanna	49 16 60 69 44, 62 88					Cox Charity Prudence	61 58				
Bruce Cary Sally	27 75										
Bryant Elizabeth	43										
Bucey Casey Mille	31 44										

975.5665

Dug

Vero

Know all men by these presents, That we Landford M Turley
& John Turley are held and firmly bound unto James Pleasantly
Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and his successor, in
the just and full sum of one hundred and fifty Dollars; to which payment well and truly to be
made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents.—
Sealed with our seals and dated this 17th day of June 1823.

The condition of the above Obligation is such, That whereas
the above bound Landford M Turley hath this day obtained a license for
his intermarriage with Polly Crayne of Pittsylvania County.—Now
if there be no lawful cause to obstruct the said marriage, then the above obligation to be void,
else to remain in full force.

Landford M Turley [SEAL.]
John Turley [SEAL.]
his
mark
101829
SANDFORD Signs
illiterate man
11/10/2018
21/10/2018

The Clerk of the Court of Pittsylvania,
you are hereby permitted to
Grant license from your Office (for
the legal solemnization of the Rites of
Matrimony) to my son Sandford M. Turley
& Mrs Polly Crayne, given under My hand
of this 17th day of June. 1823.

In presence of } James Turley
William Fielder }

See Sandford's Deed of gift to brother JOHN Turley Deed BK 25 p 408
P.H.S Va 19 July 1823
Foot that Sandford & John Turley
MORE witnesses cut off

um Tolder in Eng Turley
purely Sandhu's sister

John purely at now - was brother

John Turley also a witness

408
Turley
from
Turley

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I ^{Sandford} Sandford
of Pittsylvania County for the consideration of the ^{love} natural
& affection which I bear to my brother John Turley as well for
further consideration of one dollar to me in hand paid by the said
Turley at & before the executing & delivery of these presents ^{the} (the
whereof is hereby acknowledged) having given & granted and by these
presents do give & grant unto the said John Turley his Executors
administrators & assigns one certain (Mare Cat (dark bay) ^{and} one
bed, bedstead & furniture: also all my right hill claim & interest ^{feather} No. 1
from the estate of Conrad Leagnie Senr. dec'd. to have and to hold
1st Mare Cat. feather bed furniture & other estate unto him the
2^d John Turley his Executors, Adminr. & assigns forever. and they
Sandford (M Turley for himself his executors & administrators the
Mare Cat feather bed furniture and other estate unto him the
said John Turley his executors, administrators & assigns against
claim of him the Sandford M Turley his executors and Adminr and
against the claim or claims of all and every person or persons ^{whatsoever} who
shall & will warrant and forever defend them by these presents.
In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this
day of July 1823 —

Signed Sealed & delivered in presence of
GEO. KOKKE
Abraham Koker Senr.
Arthur ^{his} Nash
mark

Sandford (M Turley &

This Deed of gift of Sandford M Turley to John Turley was
recorded in the Clerk's office of Pittsylvania County on the 11th
of July 1823 & acknowledged by the said Sandford M Turley as
his act and deed & admitted to record

Teste
Wm Turstall &

William & Easley

from } This Indenture made this 16th day of July in the 22nd
White } thousand Eight hundred and twenty three Between Rowley Water

Examined &

Bible of John Henry Turley - 1^{sts} has Parents John Turley and Margaret Green
1^{sts} has ~~8 children~~ 5 births. UR entered between 1870 + 1875.
Birth, marriage and death (aka Boyce) 1870-1875

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

THE MARGINAL READINGS, AND A FULL AND ORIGINAL SELECTION OF REFERENCES TO PARALLEL AND ILLUSTRATIVE PASSAGES, ARRANGED IN A MANNER HITHERTO UNATTEMPTED.

CONCORDANCE, CAREFUL INDEX TO THE BIBLE, ALSO, A FAMILY RECORD, AND MANY VALUABLE TREATISES AND USEFUL TABLES, DESIGNED TO PROMOTE AND FACILITATE THE DEVOTIONAL STUDY OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FINELY EXECUTED MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

Cincinnati, Ohio.:

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

CHICAGO, ILL.: JONES, JUNKIN & CO.

1870.

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.

DEATHS.

1793

John Turley
Aug. 15th 1793 =

John Turley
Sept 28th 1811 =

1798

Margaret Turley
Sept 17th 1798 =

Margaret Turley
July 4th 1859 =

1819

Catharine Turley
Sept 4th 1811

1822

Hyram G. Turley
Jan 2nd 1821

1824

Elizabeth Turley
Dec 15th 1820

2nd

John H. Turley
Sept 13th 1824

6th 1828

Peggy Ann Turley
July 5th 1826

Mary Ann Turley
Sept 11th 1828

Denisha Jane Turley
May 3rd 1831

Matilda Ann Turley
Apr 24th 1833

Isabella Ann Turley
Apr 12th 1836

Infant son
July 24th 1837

Supposedly
Susan E.
24 July 1839

Infant son
1835

JOHN + MGT. GREEN/CRAINE Turley + their ch. listed this page. Denisha "Jane" is my ancestor who m. Sam BLACK BRETFORD

FAMILY RECORD.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

John Turley
Margaret Green

May 1st 1818. =

John W. Turley
Sarah A. Young

Dec 16th 1847 =

John Turley 560 Jones + Eliza Turley of P. H. Chapman Co (W) m. 1897 Green & Ka Crayney Crain
of 10 Canad. St. N. aka Crain

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.

DEATHS.

John Henry Turley
Sept 18th 1834

Sarah Ann Young
Oct 23rd 1835

Lucinda M. Turley
Sept 30th 1848

John W. Turley
Sept 15th 1850

George B. Turley
Dec 24th 1852

Belle Ann Turley
Apr 11th 1853

Thomas W. Turley
Sept 10th 1857

Henry C. Turley
Jan 26th 1859

George B. Turley
Oct 27th 1854

Thomas W. Turley
Nov 12th 1867

JOHN HENRY TURLEY s/o JOHN TURLEY + MARY GREEN AKA Crain Crayne Green
PRO. OF DENICIA TURLEY who m Sam A. Briceno

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.

DEATHS.

Nannie V. Turley
Nov 25th 1862

Sarah E. Turley
July 25th 1864

William V. Turley
March 8th 1866

Eddie L. Turley
Aug. 18th 1867

Mary S. Turley
July 15th 1874

Dora Turley
Dec 2nd 1873

Sarah E. Turley
Sept 14th 1873

William V. Turley
Mar 18th 1866

Mary S. Turley
Aug 30th 1875

Dora Turley
Aug 3rd 1874

Ch. J. J. W. Henry Turley & Sarah A. Wm.

Frederick KY (Caldwell Co)
nia

JOHN Henry Turley 5/10 JOHN TURLEY
+ Margaret Green aka Crayne
He was Uncle to my grandmother
JENNIE (BRELSFORD) Black whose
mother Deniciah Turley was mother
of Jennie.

By Sis
Baker

... a look at bygone days

Picture taken abt 1900



Bro of Deniciah Turley ↑ JOHN Henry Turley 5/10 JOHN + Marg Crayne SARAH ANN Young Turley ↑ Nellie b 1892 ED ↑ Florence

Old photo certainly rates as a keep

I was so glad to see this picture. There are not too many like it around. There are so many things to see in it other than the people. The smokehouse out back, I am sure, was filled with good, home-killed meat each winter. It lasted all year too, and never hurt anyone to eat it. At least I never heard of anyone getting sick from eating country ham and red-eyed gravy.

The gray horse is hitched beside the smokehouse. The buggy has the storm curtains up so you can guess bad weather was threatening or had just passed.

Don't you suppose the people sitting in the rocking chairs had come to visit for the day? Maybe that is why the horse is hitched to the post at the smokehouse.

Now as to the people--From right to left, first we see Mrs. Florence Turley; next standing at her side is her husband, Ed Turley; next is their only child, Nellie Turley, with her doll. In the rockers are the parents of Ed Turley. I do not have their first names.

The house is the farmhouse on the Ed Turley farm, torn down not too many

years ago. I believe it is fall because the ground looks like fall and the big tree is bare. DEAD

I'm sure it won't show when reproduced but there is a big barn on the other side of the picket fence. It is barely seen in the original picture but it is quite large.

The child in the picture, Nellie Turley, the mother of Mary Jane Thomas, was born in 1892, so I am guessing her to be about 8 years old. If that is true, then the picture was made about 1900. That can't

be far wrong. I'm guessing me about 10 to me.

It looks as if the weeds have been burned. That also

My, what a lot in the rocker grandmother I died when I was and others like changed their much.

Remembrances of Wilford Baker

David A. Block & Jennie Breckford were living
in Fredonia in 1900.

Johnny Turley in beard was Jennie's
uncle, brother of her mother Dennis
Turley (m. Sam Black Breckford)

Ed Turley standing was Jennie's first cousin.

fight over property. Much of this property is land and the buildings on it but may also include livestock and, before 1865, slaves. The importance of these records for genealogists cannot be overestimated, for they are much more than just evidence of property and residence. They often contain information on clusters of relatives living in the area and valuable proof of relationships.

Marks and brands on livestock may not give much more genealogical information than the residence of a particular ancestor at a given time, but they are interesting. They may be found in various places, usually court minutes or separate books reserved for such registration. In the court minutes of Davidson County, Tennessee, on "Wensday," 7 January 1784, James Shaw recorded his stock ear marks and his brand *IS*, created from his initials. In the separate Revised Mark and Brand book in Robertson County, Texas, on 5 June 1879, John P. Shelby registered his *BA* brand, placed on the animal's hip. His mark was a cross in the left ear and a notch in the tip of the right ear. The form also furnished the information that he lived two miles east of Bremond. Since his brand had nothing to do with his name or residence, it is thought that perhaps he bought the cattle already branded and was simply registering their existing brand.

Annual property taxes are sometimes combined with poll taxes (head taxes) in county records, and many counties no longer keep their tax records beyond a certain number of years. When I have asked to see old tax records in various counties, I have been taken to the books for the 1940s or 1950s, which are the oldest they still have. In some cases the older records have been microfilmed and placed at the state archives or historical society. Other counties have stashed their nineteenth century tax books in old jails and basement storage areas impossible to reach. They obviously do not recognize the value of these records in the history of the county.

Of course, not all residents of the county own taxable property; therefore, not all residents of the county are listed on the property tax rolls. However, these assessment lists give a good, if not complete, picture of residents and their taxable wealth. They also are valuable in helping to identify when a family moved in or out of the county, or at least when they were present. Although many tax lists are recorded more or less alphabetically, some are written down in the order that the assessor visited the families. This kind of record can be very useful in determining place of residence,

neighbors, and, sometimes, relationships. An interesting article by Ruth Land Hatten in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* (Volume 81, Number 1 [March 1993], p 46-50) compares census and tax records of a given year to identify a "missing" ancestor. An example of relationships found in tax records comes from Hawkins County, Tennessee, in 1809, where John Armstrong "Son to James" is taxed for three hundred acres, one white poll and two black polls.⁶

An illustration from Caldwell County, Kentucky, shows the growth of John Turley's estate beginning in 1835:

1835	260 acres of land on Skin-frame Creek, 6 horses, 1 stud or jack.	\$1,011 value
1837	260 acres, \$3/acre value, 6 horses, 3 slaves (1 over 16 years).	\$1,720 value
1838	260 acres (value \$780), 7 horses (\$400), 3 slaves (1 over 16) (\$700), other property (\$100).	\$1,980 value
1839	260 acres (\$800), 6 horses (\$300), 4 slaves (2 over 16) (\$1,400).	\$2,500 value
1840	260 acres (\$1,000), 6 horses, 4 slaves (2 over 16), 16 cattle (\$50).	\$3,000 value
1841	260 acres (\$1,500), 103 acres on Donaldson Creek (\$300), 6 horses (\$300), 5 slaves (2 over 16) (\$2,000), 17 cattle (\$50).	\$4,150 value
1842	260 + 107 acres (\$1,400), 7 horses (\$200), 7 slaves (2 over 16) (\$2,000).	\$3,600 value
1843	260 + 109 acres (\$2,050), 5 horses (\$150), 1 mule (\$75), 15 cattle (\$75), 7 slaves (3 over 16) (\$1,000).	\$4,250 value
1844	260 (\$2,080) + 115 acres (\$450), 5 horses (\$200), 18 cattle (\$75), 9 slaves (4 over 16) (\$2,700).	\$5,455 value
1845	Margaret Turley—260 acres, 0 men over 21 in household, 6 horses, 9 slaves (4 over 16), 15 cattle.	\$5,005 value

that we had willing signed sealed delivered the same and that she wished not to retract it Given under our hand seals this 10th day of October 1828

Wm. Pritchett Esq
J. P. Rance Esq

Delivered to A. M. d.

At a court held for Pittsylvania County the 17th day of November 1828 This Indenture from Asa F. Palmer and Elizabeth his wife to Henry Edwards with the certificates of the acknowledged and ordered to be recorded

p 372

John Will Junr

Warden Trustee for
A. Adams
his children

This Indenture made the 17th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight between John Turley and Peggy his wife of the County of Pittsylvania of one part and William Warden for the benefit of Agnes Adams his wife and his children of said County of the other part doth witness that the said John Turley in consummation of the sum of two hundred Dollars lawful money of Virginia to him in hand paid by the said William Warden at or before the executing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath bargained and sold and by these presents doth bargain and sell unto the said William Warden his heirs and assigns for the benefit of said Agnes Adams and her children their heirs a certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the County of Pittsylvania on the Waters of Harpers and bounded in the following manner Viz Beginning point near a branch on Wrights line thence along the same E 132 poles to a point Oak on Errel's line thence along said E 132 poles to a black Jack N 35° E 108 poles cross two branches to a point Oak and black Jack near the House Road thence along said road N 48° W 112 poles to a gum tree in old field thence S 83° W 158 poles to the beginning containing one hundred acres be the same more or less with all and singular the premises hereditaments belonging to any uses appertaining and of every part and parcel thereof and to hold the said piece or parcel of land with all and singular the premises herein before mentioned or intended to be bargained and sold unto him the said William Warden for the benefit of said Agnes Adams and her children and for their only proper use and the said John Turley & Peggy his wife for themselves and their heirs the said piece or parcel

From Deed Book 30
1828-29
Pittsylvania Co., VA

Same land
John Turley
died 1818 from
the father

And to be paid to
John Edwards
and his heirs
Adams

land with the premises before mentioned unto the said Adeline
for the only proper use of said Agnes Adams and her children
from the claim of him the said John Farley and his heirs
all and every person or persons whatsoever shall will and
and forever defend by their persons. In Testimony Whereof
John Farley and Peggy his Wife have hereunto set his hands
at the date first above Written B. J. H. 26

signed and sealed @ 3
in the presence of
Interposed before signed @

Junetall
1828

At a court held for Perry, Georgia County the 17th day of Nov
1878 This Indenture from John Early and Peggy his
Wilson Vaden for the benefit of Agnes Adams and her
was acknowledged by said Early and wife to be their
due (The the said Peggy having been first privately ex
as the law directs, and ordered to be recorded

Inte Will June
Tunsta

This Deed made and indented This 15th day of
 Eight hundred and twenty eight between John Handley
 Dorcas his wife of the first and Stephen & John G.
 & Sons of Samuel Gatties of the Second part all of the Coun-
 ty of Pittsylvania and State of Virginia Witnesses that
 John Handley & Dorcas his wife have sold unto the
 Stephen & John G. Gatties a certain tract or parcel of
 lying and being in the County of Pittsylvania on the
 of Georges Creek containing eighty four acres for the
 Consideration of eighty Dollars Current Money of Virg-
 inia in hand paid by the said Stephen & John G. Gatties
 before the inscribing and delivering of these presents the re-
 of is hereby acknowledged bounded as follows to wit.
 at a corner pine in Nichol's lines now Bellard's & 16
 South 72 West 172 poles to a corner pine in said Bell-
 ard's line thence along his and Gatties lines N 46 W
 to point in Parsons line thence along a new line
 216 poles to a chestnut in Bellard's & Ward's line S 60
 to a post Oak thence South 36 poles to the beginning
 and to hold the above mentioned land with all its
 thereunto belonging unto the said Stephen & John G.
 their heirs and assigns forever as a fee simple Estate
 the said John Handley do by these presents

HEADS OF FAMILIES.

1830

Q20

Years of	under	under	d under	d under	d under	d under	d under	d under	d under
under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80
2				1					
		1	1	1			1		
				1					
2	1			1			1		
1				1					
1	2	2	1	1					
				1					
1			1	1					
1		1				1			
1						1			
1	1	1	1						
	1					1			
				1					
1			2				1		
1	1	1		2		1			
1	1	1			1				
		1	1						
	3	1							
1	2				1				
1						1			

Handwritten: 471-1110-1014

HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Household or District

1830

820

Males														Females													
years of	under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100, &c.	years of	under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100, &c.
Robert Simpson	2				1									3					1								
William Hail			1	1	1			1								2	2		1					1			
Swilley Foster																			2								
John Morton					1											1	1	1	1		1						
Jonas Hoyt	1				1														1								
James Porter	1				1											1			1								
Matthew Porter	1																										
Samuel Grier	1																										
Thomas B. Grier	1				1											1	1	2		1							
Jacob Grier																											
William Grier	1				1																						
Henry Grier	1		1		1														1								
Sally Henry	1	1	1																								
James Davison																											
James S. Landran																											
Oliver Smith																											
John Tinsley																											
George Green																											
Arthur Travis																											
John Travis																											
John Woodside																											

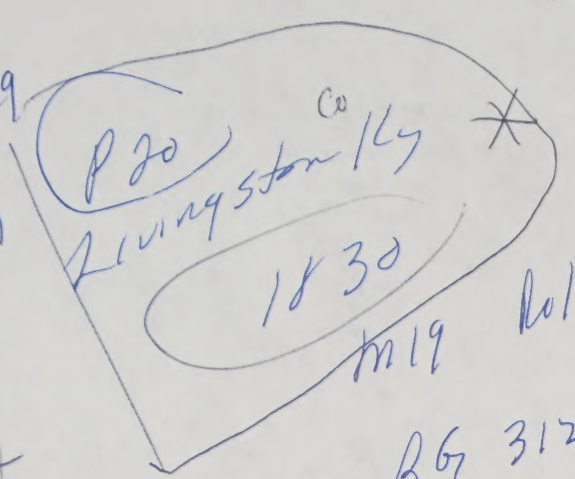
aka Oran
George Green was brother of John Tinsley's wife. The Orans also are in
P.O. Co. 40 Ky.

LIVINGSTON Co. N.Y.

aka Oram
George Green was brother of John Tinsley's wife. The Orams also came from Livingston Co. N.Y.

[illegible]

flowers not
faded
next pg
5 from bottom
6 " " 29



by Wm Thompson

John Turley
40-50 for birth 1780-90
George Green 30-40 for birth 1790-1800
two other males 20-30 for birth 1800-1810
women 20-30 b 1800-1810 + 1810-1815
female same age + 2 more b. 1810-1815

George Green
total 9 people
John Turley 11 people
John 9 people
10 on this sheet

under
John B
Joest
John
Young
Arthur
John
Thavis

Smith Hill
P 31 James C Baylon
Wm Nash
Sarah Elder
Elisha Barnett
John

P B 13
Rice B Lintocum
Allen Dodds
Roll Adoo
Thieldwell

P 15
Daniel Adams
James Stillhouse
Ester Barber

P 19
Honey Neck
David Craker
Thos Neck
Daniel Black
Henry Neck
Grocery Hill
P 16 James Adams

Livingston A Ky

David
John
family
15-20
15-40

By or Mary Ann
Eliq
up
1 under 5
1 " 10
1 " 20
1 " 30

John Turley
males
1 under 5
1 " 10
1 " 15
2 " 30
1 " 40 - himself

1 missing person

John
John
4 girls
2 boys
before 1830

Search Date

1830-1840 CENSUS

State *Key*

County: *Linn*

Film Copy

Printed Copy

Search No. :

Legibility Good Poor

[illegible]

21 Sept 1829

Br. J. John

This Indenture, made this 21st day of Sept. in fifteen hundred
 and twenty nine, between Sanford Turley of the first part, George W.
 Young of the second part, Witnesseth whereas the said Sanford Turley
 justly indebted to the said Abraham Rorer for the sum of sixty seven dollars
 & forty cents by bond due this day, which debt with legal interest there
 accruing the said Sanford Turley is willing and desirous to secure
 now this Indenture witnesseth that for and in consideration of one
 dollar lawful money of Virginia, to the said Sanford Turley in hand
 paid by the said George W. Young, at or before the executing or
 delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged
 by the said Sanford Turley hath given granted, bargained, sold,
 aliened released and confirmed unto the said George W. Young his
 heirs or assigns forever the following property to wit, one sorrel mare
 and saddle & bridle, one white face cow, in Lewis Jones' mark one
 shod plough and pair of Geese, one fall axe, 3 killing hoes, 2
 Dead head stads, of furniture, one cupboard, six chairs, one pot, one
 skittes, one set of spades one mowing scythe, six head of hogs, one
 3 pe eggs, one set of powder plates, one set knives & forks and Dish
 one set cups & saucers and chest, two trunks one single tree & clevis
 together with my entire crop of Tobacco, corn and fodder, upon Special
 Trust that in case the said Sanford Turley shall fail to pay to
 the said Abraham Rorer & the said sum of money before mentioned on
 or before the 1st day of March next, it shall be lawful for the said
 George W. Young his heirs &c. when required by the said Abraham
 Rorer or his heirs &c. to sell the above named property hereby conveyed
 or such part thereof of the above named property as will be
 sufficient to discharge said debt at public auction for ready money
 after giving ten days notice by advertisement at some public place
 of time and place of sale, and out of the money arising from such
 sales after satisfying the charges thereof and all other expenses in
 doing the premises pay to the said Abraham Rorer or his heirs
 the above named sum of money with legal interest which may there
 lawfully accrue and the balance if any shall pay to the said
 Sanford Turley his heirs &c. In Witness whereof we have
 hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and

Sanford and Rorer 6/9/40
 George W. Young pays Turley \$1.00 to settle
 Young's personal property, Sanford's for
 Young's to deliver for Rorer

If Turley does not pay Rorer, Rorer
 can require Young to give for the
 property of Turley to sell
 Young's to deliver for Rorer

Turley & Young say to me 6/9/40

date first above written -

Sanford Turley (Seal)
George M. Young (Seal)
Abraham Rorer (Seal)

At a court held for Pittsylvania County the 21st day of September 1839 This Deed of Trust from Sanford Turley to George M. Young Trustee for Abraham Rorer Jr was acknowledged by all the parties to be their act and deed and ordered to be recorded -

Teste
Wm. Tunstall

This Indenture made this the 21st day of September Eighteen Hundred & twenty nine between Samuel Bradley of Pittsylvania County of the one part & Stephen Myers son of Pittsylvania County of the other part witnesses that for and in consideration of the sum of six hundred and ninety two Dollars current money of Virginia paid by him the said Myers the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged the said Samuel Bradley of the County aforesaid hath this day granted bargained sold unto him the said Stephen Myers son & his heirs forever one certain tract or parcel of land on the branches of Banister River containing by estimation two hundred acres to the said Moore or less & adjoining the lands of Robert Pierce & his heirs Jacob Myers & others to which tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County aforesaid the said Samuel Bradley doth oblige himself & his heirs & assigns and forever defend the right title of said land & the premises clear from the claim or claims of all and every person of persons having claims under him unto him the said Stephen Myers son & his heirs forever & the said Bradley doth relinquish all right title claim or interest to him the said Myers in quiet and peaceable possession in testimony whereof the said Bradley hath hereunto set his hand and seal this the 21st day of September 1839

Teste
Joseph H. Carter
J. H. Johnson

Sam^l X Bradley (Seal)
mark

At a court held for Pittsylvania County the 21st day of September 1839 This Indenture from Samuel Bradley to Stephen Myers son was acknowledged by the said Bradley to be his act and deed and ordered to be recorded

Teste

[Back To Search Results](#)

Will Details

[View Image](#)

Type: **WILL**
Book: **B**
Page: **70 - 71**
File Num: **C0023748**
Date Filed: **10/21/1844**
Time Filed: **08:00AM**

Name: **TURLEY, JOHN**

Description:

Cross References:	Docket	Book	Page	Comment
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[View Image](#)

[Back To Search Results](#)

Caldwell Co Ky

In the name of God, Amen, I John Hurley of the County of
Baldwell and State of Kentucky, do make and declare this my
Last Will and Testament, in manner and form following.

First I resign my soul into the hands of Almighty God,
hoping and believing in a remission of my sins, by the merits
and mediations of Jesus Christ, and my body I commit
to the Earth to be buried at the discretion of my Executor
hereinafter named, and my worldly Estate I give and devise
as follows. First I give and devise to my younger son John
Henry all that tract or parcel of land lying South and West of
a certain property line commencing in a white oak near a
meadow and corner to Wm J. Edmundson's Survey and running from
thence so as to include a double tobacco barn head the Spring
and wheat barn near the schoolhouse and continuing a course
so as to intersect the line between Thos Hought and myself 30
yards East of the corner of the fence.

Secondly. It is my will and desire that three hundred and fifty
dollars of the moneys arising from the sale of my present crop
of Tobacco be appropriated in purchasing a negro girl for
the use and benefit of my daughter Elizabeth Pharo (should
my present crop of tobacco not meet the \$350 I do hereby

Turley
deceased
Will

JOHN
TURLEY
P 70

113 1/2 way Marysville
Jensha J Turley
Printed in
Crown's
BK

In the name of God, Amen, I John Turley of the County of
Baldwell and State of Kentucky, do make and declare this my
last Will and Testament, in manner and form following.
First I resign my soul into the hands of Almighty God,
hoping and believing in a remission of my sins, by the merits
and mediations of Jesus Christ, and my body I commit
to the Earth to be buried at the discretion of my Executor
hereinafter named, And my worldly Estate I give and devise
as follows. First I give and devise to my younger son John
Henry all that tract or parcel of land lying South and West of
a certain preposed line commencing in a white oak near a
meadow and corner to Mrs J. H. Anderson's Survey and running from
thence so as to include a double tobacco barn head the Spring
and wheat barn near the schoolhouse and continuing a course
so as to intersect the line between Thos Hengt and myself 30
yards East of the corner of the fence.
Secondly. It is my will and desire that three hundred and fifty
dollars of the moneys arising from the sale of my present crop
of tobacco be appropriated in purchasing a negro girl for
the use and benefit of my daughter Elizabeth Thayer. I should
my present crop of tobacco not meet the \$350 I do hereby
authorize my Executor to sell so much of my personal
estate as may be requisite.
Thirdly I give and bequeath and devise to my beloved wife
Margaret during her natural life all the balance of my
Estate both real and personal consisting in lands, negroes
stock of all kinds household and kitchen furniture
farming utensils &c. Also for the better education of
my children I do give and dispose of the tuition and
custody of them unto my wife Margaret for such time
as any of them respectively continue unmarried and under
the age of twenty one years.
Fourthly It is my will and desire that after the death
of my wife Margaret my entire estate be equally divided
between my several children namely Catharine Turley Camp-
bell Hiram J Turley, Elizabeth Turley Thayer, John A Turley
Mary A Turley, Dennis J Turley, Matilda A Turley, Charles
Turley, Susan Ann E Turley, with the exception of Catharine
Campbell who has received in property to the amount of
Three hundred and fifty dollars, and Elizabeth Thayer
after the execution of this my last will so far as pur-
chasing a negro girl for the use her wife have received
four hundred and fifty two dollars which sums I do hereby

and house my executor to sell as much of my personal
estate as may be requisite.

Thirdly I give and bequeath devise to my beloved wife
Margaret during her natural life all the balance of my
Estate both real and personal consisting in Lands, negroes
stock of all kinds household and kitchen furniture
farming utensils &c. Also for the better education of
my children I do give and dispose of the Tutitira and
custody of them unto my wife Margaret for such times
as any of them respectively continue unmarried and under
the age of twenty one years.

Fourthly It is my will and desire that after the death
of my wife Margaret my entire estate be equally divided
between my several children namely Catharine Turley Campbell
Hiram J. Turley, Elizabeth Turley, Pharez, John A. Turley,
Mary A. Turley, Deborah J. Turley, Matilda A. Turley, Abigail
Turley, Susan A. E. Turley, with the exception of Catharine
Campbell who has received in property to the amount of
three hundred and fifty dollars, and Elizabeth Pharez
after the exception of this my last will so far as I have
having a negro girl for the use her wife have received
one hundred and fifty two dollars which sum I give her

forty nine dollars, which was received of E P Watkins com^r
on the 8th of November 1855. Given under my hand this 7th of
March 1857.

Wright Nichols Quadr
Sworn to before me this 7th March 1857

James C Meller cl^k:

March 6th 1857, Calverell County Set

Set with
Turley's
Heirs—

Me John H Jackson and J B Steel agents for the heirs at law
of John Turley Deceased, as will be seen by reference to an ar-
ticle of agreement made and entered into between said heirs
consisting as such, now of record in the Calverell County
Court Clerks office which is here referred to as an exhibit &c
would now in discharge of the said duties, enjoined upon
them submit the following as their report &c

Received from the proceeds of the Sale of the Property
sold by them as will be seen by reference to the
Sale bill now of record in the Calverell County Court
Clerks office in Inventary Book A page 18. 19. 20 &c \$ 9085.28
Cas received for sale of Tobacco. 405.35

We would further represent that we have
paid the following sums for the Cost attending the
Sale of said property &c viz:

1	Receipts paid	J H Seech	3.00
2	"	J H Jackson	1.00
3	Fee Bill	J C Meller	3.35
4	"	Same	5.60
5	Witness	C Stone	1.50
6	"	J Rice	1.50
7	Receipts	<u>Margaret Turley</u>	95.10
8	"	A Wilson	1.00

claim allowed J H Jackson as agent
for the selling of property &c

100.00

amount forward

9490.63

amount forward —

claim allowed J B Steel as — — — — — 212.05

agent in selling &c 25.00

amount paid Turner making this settlement 2.00

clerks fee for recording 3.00

\$ 242.05

Leaving for distribution in their hands.

9248.58

amount of advancement made to the heirs in
grasp, as per acknowledgements, and receipts for the
same now of record &c

2334.82

whole amount

\$ 11583.40

185-7 BK 2?
Settlement here of John Turley
Inventory
Calverell
1853
Estate Settlement Bks beginning
1855-1857 on Binder
BK 2 - 2 think.
Division Ct House

71. 71
deducted from their portions in the final division of my
Estate. It is also my will and desire that Wm H Young
be executor to this my last Will and Testament.

In Testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and
affix my seal this 13th day of September 1844.

John Turley
Witness

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said
Testator, as and for his last Will and Testament in our
presence, who at his request, in his presence and in
the presence of each other have subscribed our names
as witnessed thereto.

John M Jackson

G C Reese

William H Young
Witness

Whereas I John Turley of the County of Caldwell
and State of Kentucky have made my last Will and
Testament in writing bearing date the 13th day of September
1844 and have thereby given to my wife Margaret
during her natural life all of my Estate not otherwise
disposed of in said Will, Now I do by this my writing
which I hereby declare to be a codicil to my said
Will to be taken as a part thereof.

Will and request that my beloved wife Margaret
give and bequeath to each of my daughters one the
day of their marriage, proportion to the amount given
by me to those that are married.

And lastly, It is my desire that this my present codicil
be annexed to and made a part of my last Will
and Testament to all intents and purposes.

In Witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal
this September 16th 1844.

John Turley
Witness

Signed, sealed & by the above named John Turley as a
codicil to be annexed to his said last Will and Testament
in the presence of.

John M Jackson

William H Young

James H Mansfield
Witness

State of Kentucky, County of Caldwell

Monday, October 1st 1844

forty nine dollars, which was received of E P Watkins Com^r
on the 8th of November 1855. Given under my hand this 7th of
March 1857.

Wright Nichols Judge
Sworn to before me this 7th March 1857
James C Meller cl^k:

March 6th 1857 Calverell County Ct.
Set with
Turley's
Heirs -
We John N Jackson and J B Steel agents for the heirs at law
of John Turley deceased, as will be seen by reference to an ar-
ticle of agreement made and entered into between said heirs
consisting as such, now of record in the Calverell County
Court Clerks office which is here referred to as an exhibit &c
would now in discharge of the said duties, enjoined upon
them submit the following as their report &c
Received from the proceeds of the Sale of the Property
sold by them as will be seen by reference to the
Sale bill now of record in the Calverell County Court
Clerks office in Inventory Book L page 18. 19. 20 &c \$ 9085.26
Cas received for sale of Tobacco. 405.35

We would further represent that we have
paid the following sums for the cost attending the
Sale of said property &c viz:

1	Receipts paid	J A Seech	3.00
2	"	J N Jackson	1.00
3	Fee Bill	J C Meller	3.35
4	"	Same	5.60
5	Witness	C Stone	1.50
6	"	J Rice	1.50
7	Receipts	Margaret Turley	95.10
8	"	A Wilson	1.00

Claim allowed J N Jackson as agent
for the selling of property &c

100.00

amount forward

9490.63

amount forward -

Claim allowed J B Steel as - - - - - 212.05

agent in selling &c 25.00

amount paid Turner making this settlement 2.00

clerks fee for recording 3.00

\$ 242.05

Leaving for distribution in their hands - 9248.58

amount of advancement made to the heirs in
grasp, as per acknowledgements, and receipts for the
same now of record &c

2334.82

whole amount

\$ 11583.40

1857 BK 9?
Settlement heirs of John Turley
Inventory
Court house
1854
Estate Settlement Bks beginning
1855-1857 on Binder
BK 9 - I think.
Prisoners Ct House
2581
Long

which gives to each heir as his distributable share the sum of twelve hundred and eighty seven dollars, and four cents \$1287.04 there being (9) in number

We would now file the receipts of the heirs for the balance of their interest in full viz:

No 1	Receipt paid of <u>H Turley</u>	1214.60	
	advancement	66.00	
1	paid of <u>H Turley John Henry</u>	6.43	
No 2	Receipt paid of <u>B Steel & wife</u>	783.55	Mabel A
	advancement <u>John B.</u>	497.05	Turley
2	paid of <u>B Steel & wife</u>	6.43	
No 3	Receipt paid of <u>G N Aderson & wife</u>	1264.60	Isabella
	advancements <u>George Warren</u>	16.00	Turley
3	Paid of <u>G N Aderson & wife</u>	6.43	
	amount forward		
	amount forward		
No 4	Receipt paid of <u>F M Glenn & wife</u>	1261.35	Susanna
	advancements <u>Francis M</u>	19.25	Emeline
4	paid of <u>F M Glenn & wife</u>	6.43	Turley
No 5	Receipt paid of <u>B Brelford & wife</u>	829.95	Denecia
	advancements <u>Samuel Brelford</u>	450.65	Turley
5	paid of <u>B Brelford & wife</u>	6.43	
No 6	Receipt paid of <u>M Campbell & wife</u>	930.60	Kath
	advancements <u>John Milton</u>	350.00	Turley
6	paid of <u>M Campbell & wife</u>	6.43	
No 7	Receipt Paid of <u>H G Turley</u> <u>Dyan Green</u>	1219.60	
	advancements	61.00	
7	paid of <u>H G Turley</u>	6.43	
No 8	Receipt paid of <u>H Prewett & wife</u>	847.73	Mary Ann
	advancement <u>James</u>	432.87	Turley
8	paid of <u>H Prewett & wife</u>	6.43	
9	Receipt paid <u>R R Farris</u> <u>Guardian</u>	838.60	Robert
	for the infant heirs of <u>Elizabeth Farris dec'd</u>		Turley
	advancement made to <u>R R Farris & wife</u>	442.00	
9	Receipt <u>R R Farris</u> as guardian		
	for his children	6.43	

showing that we have paid out upon distribution to the heirs of John Turley dec'd - as per receipts audited and filed herewith the full amount which come to our hands as the agents of such heirs and having discharged the duties assumed by us as the agents for the heirs of said John Turley dec'd. Now ask to be discharged from any further duties of their said Trust all of which is respectfully reported and submitted

J H Jackson
13 Steel Agents Turley's Heirs

State of Kentucky, Caldwell County Ct
 I, James B. Miller Clerk of the Caldwell County Court, hereby certify
 that the foregoing Settlement with J. H. Jackson & J. B. Steele against
 for the Heirs of John Turley Decd. was this day filed in my
 office, and ordered to be recorded, whereupon I have truly
 recorded the same and this certificate in my office. Given
 under my hand this 12th day of March 1857.
 James B. Miller clerk.

Inventory Appraise Bill of the estate of Joseph & Margaret Leach Decd.		
of J & Mar-	1 Table	\$ 5.50
garet Leach	1 Cupboard	9.50
Decd:-	1 Bureau	5.50
	1 Bedstead & furniture	15.00
	1 Pine Bedstead	6.50
	1 Bed 2 pillows & sheet	7.00
	1 do do do	8.00
	1 oald Bedstead	0.50
	1 Flax wheel	3.50
	1 Rifle gun	9.00
	1 set chains	25.00
	2 arm chains	1.00
	1 lot crockery ware	1.00
	tin ware	1.00
	1 smoothing iron	0.25
	1 Flax hackle	1.50
	3 Baskets	0.75
	2 pair Cards	0.50
	1 axe	0.75
	1 tin trunk lock & key	2.00
	1 lot Bottles	0.50
	1 lot Cupboard ware	4.85
	1 set knives forks & spoons	0.80
	1 pair Shears	0.50
	1 lot Bed Case	3.00
	2 set and-irons	1.00
	shovel & tongs	1.25
	1 water bucket	0.25
	1 lot Books	0.50
	1 lot pot ware	11.00
	2 pair hocks	0.50
	1 grind stone	1.25
	1 dough tray	0.25
	1 lot barrels	2.00
	1 lot oald gear	2.00

either.
has hereto

day filed in my office, acknowledged by the said Grantor James Holland, to be his act and deed for the uses and purposes therein contained, and ordered to be recorded, whereupon I have truly recorded the same and this certificate in my office Given under my hand this 22nd day of February 1856
James C. Miller clk.

tefy, that
was W.
Jones, was
in William
contained,
the same,
21st day

Campbell &
others.

Agree

Turley's Heirs

For paid.

Know all men, by these presents, that we the undersigned Heirs at Law of John Turley Decd. have this day gratefully received of our mother Margaret Turley the property set forth in an Article dated Dec. 29th 1855, and we do mutually and severally agree that the same shall be sold at an early day to the highest bidder on a credit to until the first day of January 1857, with the exception of the Tobacco, which we authorize John H. Turley to dispose to the best advantage, and pay the debts of the said Margaret Turley, should there be a deficit, he will call on our agent for funds; should there be an overplus, he will after paying himself for trouble, hand it over to our Agent, and we farther agree to meet together as soon as practicable after the collecting of the funds arising from the sale, and divide the same equally among us, counting in the funds received by a portion of us previously, and we farther agree and request J. W. Jackson of B. Steele to act as our agents, whose duty, it shall be to advertise the property, sell it, take bonds, and collect the same as soon as practicable, when due and after paying all expenses, hand the same over to heirs, when convened, to each, giving to each, their just portion or distributable share, and we farther promise and by these presents bind our selves, conjointly and severally, our heirs, Executors &c. to indemnify our Agents the said J. W. Jackson and B. Steele from any personal liabilities in the sale and distribution of the property, contemplated in the above Article Given under our hands, this the 29th day of December 1855.

Teste

J. Buice
Caleb Stone

- ① John M. Campbell
- ② Katharine Campbell
- ③ H. G. Turley
- ④ John H. Turley
- ⑤ James H. Bennett
- ⑥ Mary A. Bennett
- ⑦ R. R. Farris
- ⑧ Elizabeth Farris
- ⑨ S. B. Proleford
- ⑩ J. B. Proleford
- ⑪ Mrs. B. Steele
- ⑫ Matilda A. Steele
- ⑬ Wm H. Young Son for E. Turley
- ⑭ J. W. Jackson Son for E. Turley

- ① Sam Black
- ② Dennis Jones
- ③ Susanna Emeline
- ④ Isabella

State of Kentucky
Calomell County, Jo

J. James C. Miller, Clerk of the Calomell County Court, hereby certify that this agreement among the heirs of John Turley Decd. was in the

State of
dollars.
hand paid
the balance
1857, do here
to his heirs
parcel of
of Caddy Creek
th Bank
Puckers line,
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Seal

certify, that
ie, was, this

10th day of January filed in my office, and proven by the Oaths of Jonathan Reese and Caleb Stone, subscribing witnesses, thereto to be the act and deed for the uses and purposes therein contained, of John M. Campbell, Katherine Campbell, W. C. Turley, John H. Turley, James H. Brewett, Mary A. Brewett, R. R. Farris, Elizabeth Farris, S. B. Brelsford, D. J. Brelsford, John B. Steele, Matilda A. Steele, and on the 22nd Febry 1856, the same was acknowledged by William H. Young Sam. for S. E. Turley and John M. Jackson Sam for S. E. Turley to be their act and deed for the uses and purposes therein contained, and ordered to be recorded; whereupon I have truly recorded the same and this certificate in my office. Given under my hand, this 22nd day of February 1856

James C. Meller clk.

Glenn D. B. This Indenture made and entered into, this 7th day of March 1856, between David B. Glenn and his wife Lucinda Glenn, formerly Lucinda McCarroll of the one part, and Mary T. McCarroll of the other part all of the County of Calorrell and State of Kentucky, witnesses, that for and in consideration of the conveyance of certain lands as per deed of this date in Livingston County, by the said Mary T. McCarroll to the said David Glenn, they the said Glenn and wife have, this day, bargained and sold and, by these presents, they do bargain, sell, confirm and convey all their right title and interest in and to two certain certain slaves, named Nas by about 31 years of age of dark complexion, and her son Adolphus, about 9 years old of dark complexion, and they hereby covenant and agree to warrant and defend the interest hereby conveyed free from the claim of themselves, their heirs, and all others, who may claim under, through or by them. In witness whereof the said Glenn and wife hereto set their names, the day and year first above written

D. B. Glenn
Lucinda V. Glenn -

State of Kentucky,

Calorrell County, S.

I, James C. Meller, clerk of the Calorrell County Court, hereby certify that the foregoing deed of conveyance from D. B. Glenn and Lucinda V. Glenn to Mary T. McCarroll, was, this day, filed in my office, acknowledged by the said D. B. Glenn and Lucinda V. Glenn to be their act and deed for the uses and purposes therein contained, and ordered to be recorded; whereupon I have truly recorded the same, and this certificate in my office.

Given under my hand this 7th day of March 1856

James C. Meller clk.

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A. VOR
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Cond.
y. Allen

James Bond 1825

1825

167

It is ord. that Edw. Dintineam, Abram Rorer lent.
 Abner Bennett, Geo. Rorer, & Geo. Kerfoot or any 3.
 of them being first liv. do approp in current
 money the pers' int. of James Bondy ac^d. report?
 a letter of allo. from Hugh McIlarrew 1st to Dintineam
 McIlarrew with the seal. cuts into^d ret^d & O.R.
 a deed from Hugh D. McIlarrew allo. in fact for
 Hugh McIlarrew & Margaret McIlarrew To James
 A. Mitchell ack^d. & O.R.
 also from the same to John McIlarrew the same
 also from Martha Miller to Sexton McIlarrew pro.
 by 1 Mts. -
 an dury & appraisment of the pers' int. of Mrs. L. Hurst die.
 with & order to be recorded. -
 Bayd in Fisher. an mo. for many p^r. as long mo.
 pro. agreeb^l. to app^r. filed dep. called that app^r.
 sub^d. for \$138.74 with lent. from the 15th apr.
 1824, being the am^t. p^r. in the file as long for
 the dep^t. to Philip C. Gray.
 Mary B. Frazier is app^r. Gub^r. of Martha, James &
 Catherine Daughoff orph^s of Geo. Daughoff ac^d. the 1st.
 Mary B. Frazier with Edw. Daughoff, John Daughoff
 & David (Nautilin his legat. int. into back^d. hand
 with pen. of \$3000 Cont. actg. to law. -
 a deed from Isaac Bates & Francis his wife To Solomon
 Bayd ack^d. by S^r. Isaac Smith cut into^d. O.R. +
 because of the R. and John and Delapard & others

June Court 1826 2^d Day

Turley Pat vs Turley In Chancery This Cause this day came on to be heard on the bill answered exhibits &c and was argued by counsel and the Court being satisfied that the order of publication heretofore directed in this Cause has been published for eight weeks successively in the Worcester Register & that a copy thereof has been put up at the front door of the Court house upon consideration whereof the Court with advice order & decreed that Richard Bennett & Abraham River and who are hereby appointed Commissioners for that purpose do proceed as soon as convenient to sell the land in the bill mentioned after having advertised the same to the highest bidder at public auction on a credit of twelve months. Subject nevertheless to the widows dower that they convey the land to the purchaser by deed & take bonds payable to themselves Subject to the future order of this Court —

Pulliam is called in the calling of this case the deft by his counsel moved the C. for a Cont. which was being overruled the deft. presented a bill of exceptions to the opinion of the Court which being up read & considered & he gave a grant of the writ & thereupon a Jury returned to wit: James Andrew

George H. Otter, John H. Phelps, Lewis F. Beadle, Frederick Phelps Benjamin Hoare, William Shepherd, Thomas Davis Jr Daniel O'Hoodall, Barnister Kidney, Joseph Ferguson & John Binney verdict for \$47.57 with interest on \$19.90 a part thereof from this day until paid Judgment for the same with costs?

at. Mr. Belack has, before, Pres. Robt. M. Lyon Clarke appeared as David T. Archibald Hatchell Spelt off just but asked payment & spent as to Bond on the afft. of James Garland who stated that

hearter to Boston had on this day met him as at a flick in his hand in the Court of Conciliation and threatened him with personal violence in consequence of the remarks which the said James Garland as atty. for the Com. with had made in his testimony & having been examined as a witness for the O. Court

Turley & al vs Turley in chancery ~~of~~ This cause
came on to be heard on the bill answer exhibits &c
and was ~~argued~~ ^{ARGUED} by counsel - - the court being satisfied
that the order of

publication heretofore directed in this cause has been
published for 8 weeks & successively in the

Roanoke Sentinel & that a copy thereof has been put up
at the front door of the courthouse upon consideration
thereof the court doth adjudge order and decree

That Peter Bennett and Abraham Rover Senior who are hereby
appointed Commissioners for that purpose do proceed as
soon as convenient to sell the land in the bill mentioned
after having ~~subject~~ notwithstanding to the wd & dower that they
convey the land to the purchaser by deed & take
bond payable to themselves subject to the future
order of this court

the
some
to the
highest
bidder
at public
auction on
credit of
12 months

The Court of Quarterly Sessions continued and held
at the City of London the 29th day of August 1827
Present

David Colman, Stephen Lakerian

Jabez Smith & Thomas Shotton

Justices

Announced Shotton & John D. Layne on motion
motion proposed agreeably to off^r filed and then
Def^r being called did not appearing Judge
for to £2000.1 with interest thereon at 6%
from the 3rd day of July 1822. to be paid and by 3d
Certs. being the amount of a judgment by the
Jury as security for the defendant and a bond
remitted to Thomas Robertsons together with the
deeds of the Motion subject to a writ of
£49. 10. paid 23rd day of October 1826. by
sale of property belonging to Trust.

Tuesday 4th at Tuesday In the This cause this day come
on to be heard on the Bill answers exhibits &c. and it appearing
to the Court that there are yet outstanding debts agt.
the estate of the said James Turley dec^d and that there are
no effects in the hands of Abner Rorer or his ad^{rs}
without proceeding to collect of the debtors due
to his personal estate the amounts of their several
at the sale of the goods & effects of the said James Turley
dec^d who prays that the fund arising from the sale
of the said land in the Bill mentioned & to which
they are also entitled should go to the payment of said
debts the Court doth therefore adjudge order and decree
that Abner Rorer dec^d and Richard Pennell the com^{rs}
heretofore appointed by an Interlocutory order of
Court in this cause to pay into the hands of the said
the money arising from the sale of the said land in the said
and that he retain for the said as aforesaid

HC 33316
Aug 26 p 299 Aug 27 3rd Day Quarterly Session Jones Turley 22 Aug
7 HC 33316

A Court of Quarterly Sessions continued and held
for Petty Sessions the 29th day of August 1827
Present

Sam^l Holman, Stephen Labrian }
Jabez Smith & Thomas Shotton } Justices -

Annexed Shotton v John D. Payne on Motion.
Motion proved agreeably to off^r filed and the
Def^r being called did not appearing Judge
for £420.0.1 with interest thereon at 6/26 -
from the 7th day of July 1823. till paid and by 3rd
Cuts being the amount of a judgment by the
pl^{ff} as security for the Defendant and a bond
remitted to Thompson Roberts together with the
deeds of this Motion subject to a writ of
H^g. 10. Pass 23rd day of November 1826. by a
sale of property conveyed as Bond.

Turley & Co vs Turley In Chy this cause this day come
on to be heard on the bill answers exhibits &c. and it appearing
to the Court that there are yet outstanding debts agt
the estate of the said James Turley dec^d and that there are
no effects in the hands of above Rorer jr his ad^r
without proceeding to collect of the distributees entitled
to his personal estate the amounts of their purchases
at the sale of the goods & effects of the said James Turley
dec^d who prefer that the funds arising from the sale
of the said land in the Bill mentioned & to which
they are also entitled should go to the payment of said
debts the Court doth therefore adjudge order and decree
that above Rorer sen and Richard Pennell the assignees
heretofore appointed by an Interlocutory order of
Court in this cause do pay into the hands of the said above
the money arising from the sale of the land in the Bill
and that he account for the same as aforesaid in the hands

Turley & c vs Turley in Chancery this cause this day
came on to be heard on the bill answers exhibits
& c and it appearing to the court that there are
yet outstanding debts against the Estate of the said
James Turley decd & that there are no offsets in the
hands of Abram Rover Jr his Adm. without proceeding
to collect of the distributees entitled to his personal estate
the amounts of this purchase at the sale of the
goods & effects of the said James Turley decd who
prayer that the fund arising from the sale of the
land in the Bill mentioned & to which they are
also entitled should go to the payment of said
debts the court doth therefore as judge order and
devise that Abram Rover Senior & Richard Bennett the
Commissioners heretofore appointed by an Interlocutory
order of the court in this cause do pay into the hands
of the said Adm. the money arising from the sale of
the land in the Bill — and that he account for
the land at a assets in his hand

HANDCOPIED AT FHC by Jackie Humphrey COPIER BROKEN 1998

FHC Reel 33316 Pittsylvania Co VA Bks 24-27 1823-1829

* Bk 27, p. 365, May Court 1829.
Edward Linthicum app'ted Committee of Eliz" Turley, a person of
unsound mind and thereupon the said Edward Linthicum with John
Mahan his security int'd into and acknowledged bond in penalty of
\$200. Cont'd as the law directs.

Usually a bond was posted that covered the estate of the person,
so I assume Eliz. Turley's assets were worth \$200.

It may be that Edward Linthicum or John Mahan was related to her
and represented protection of her assets. The name Mahan could
have been shortened from McMahan at some prior time since I think
I saw a McMahan family on Pitts Tax list.

Was this Eliz. Turley, wf of James who d. 1825??????

*Note That Edward Linthicum - with Abner Rorer SR + Abner Bennett
and George Rorer + George Craft were appointed to appraise
the personal estate of James Turley June Court 1825
BK 25 p 167.*

JOHN TURLEY SENIOR OF PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY VIRGINIA
SON JAMES AND GRANDSON JOHN TURLEY

Compiled 2004 by Jacqueline (Baker) Humphrey, revised March 2008.

1770 Pittsylvania co. VA, Mr. Turley owned land adjoining Richard Smith.

1772 Pittsylvania Co. VA, John and Mary Turley were listed in a court case.

1777 Pittsylvania co. VA, John and James Turley made Oaths of Allegiance: listed on William Witcher's Tax List.

Pittsylvania Co. VA:

1782 Tax List, John and James Turley.

1785 Tax List, John Turley Sr. 4 white souls.

1791 and 1796, John Turley was exempt from taxes, perhaps by age, disability or previous town service.

Above items do not prove family connections.

Items below are cited to attempt to prove the first known generations of my Turley family

GEN. I JOHN TURLEY SR.

1781, Feb. 1, Pittsylvania Co. VA, Bk 20:236, John¹ Turley Sr. was granted a Patent for 302 acres, 100 of which were on a branch of Harping Creek and Courthouse Road, bounded by Thomas Godfrey and James Stone.

1806, Pittsylvania Co. VA, John¹ Turley Sr. mortgaged 202 acres, part of his 302 acre tract on a branch of Harpen Creek, to John Smith, because of his own and Zachariah's debt. It was bounded by Thomas Godfrey and James Stone.

1808, 13 August, Pittsylvania Co. VA, Bk 16:150, John¹ Turley Sr. sold to James² Turley Jr., 100 acres on a branch of Harping Creek and Courthouse Rd. for 60 pounds.

1808, 24 Sept., Bk 16:233, James² mortgaged this land on which he resided for 53 pounds, to John Smith. (Land was bounded by the road, Terrill and Wright). This was part of the 302 acres listed above.

(James², son of John¹ was perhaps listed as Jr. because there was an older James in Pittsylvania Co. VA at that time).

1813, 22 Nov., Pittsylvania Co. VA, Bk 11, p. . Will of John¹ Turley Sr., occupation farmer; proved 20 Dec. 1813 in Bk 16:155. \$500 Bond posted. Bk 16:155. Heirs were Janey Russell, Nancy Barber, James² Turley, Patsy Turley, Rier Turley.

Jane Russell acknowledged her signature as heir in Dec. 1815, in Kanawha Co. VA.

(Rier believed to be Zachariah. Children were probably listed in order of birth, since the sons were not named first).

1815, 3 Oct., Pittsylvania Co. VA, the heirs of John¹ Turley Sr. signed a Power of Attorney to Executor Pleasant Phears, permitting Phears to sell the land where John¹ died. In the P.O.A., John Turley was added as an heir with the abovenamed heirs.

(John is believed to have been husband and representative of his wife Patsy (Turley) Turley, whom he married in 1783. It was common for a husband to represent his wife. Janey, who resided in Kanawha Co. VA, and Nancy were widows, which would explain why there were no other husbands representing the daughters of John. Kanawha is now in W. VA).

1820 census, Kanawha Co. VA, Head of house, Jane Russell, (over 45 yrs - born before 1775).

1820 census, Pittsylvania Co. VA, Head of house, Nancy Barber, over 45 yrs, (born before 1775).

Nancy Turley married William Barber in 1785 in Pittsylvania co. VA, thus born before 1770. A probate for William Barber was listed in Pittsylvania Co. 1812/1817.

(One William Fielder was listed 2 names from Nancy Barber, perhaps father of the William Fielder who married Elizabeth Turley in 1817. IF Elizabeth Turley Fielder was d/o James², she would have been niece of Nancy Barber. In 1830, one William Fielder appeared in Kanawha Co. VA. In 1840 census, one William Fielder appeared in Cabell Co. VA near Floyd and Anderson Turley).

James² Turley died in Pittsylvania Co. before June 1825. Ref: Inv. and appraisal of estate. (see later).

Patsy aka Martha Turley, moved to Kanawha Co. VA by 1815, where her husband John Turley, died at 101 yrs, (1750-1851). (Assumption that John's wife Martha 85 yrs in 1850 in Kanawha Co. VA, was the same Patsy, who was heir of John Turley who died Nov/Dec 1813).

Rier, aka Zachariah Turley, born ca 1773, was on Pittsylvania Co. VA Tax List until 1813 and may have served in War of 1812. Zachariah moved to Kanawha Co. VA before 1820 census, where he died 1832/33.

GEN. 2 JAMES TURLEY

1815, 2 Dec. Pittsylvania Co. VA, James² Turley, posted a Bond for \$200 with John¹'s executor Pleasant Phears, to have James land confirmed. The old Patent Line was mentioned. Recorded June 1816, Bk 17:177.

1818, Dec. Pittsylvania co. VA, Bk 22:114, James² and Elizabeth Turley sold this land to their son John³. The land was still bounded by the road, Terrill and Wright.

(This boundary line connects the three Turley generations John, James and John, still in Pittsylvania Co. VA).

1820 census, Pittsylvania Co. VA, James² Turley was over 45 yrs, with female over 45, (both b. before 1775), and others in household. Next neighbor Richard Bennett.

(Assumption that this James was 2nd gen. based on name of his neighbor Richard Bennet, who appeared in his estate papers. Son John³ Turley was already married and living nearby).

1823, Pittsylvania Co. VA, James² Turley signed consent for his son Sandford³ M. Turley's marriage license to Polly Crayne aka Craine, (daughter of Conrad Craine Sr.). John³ Turley was Surety for the marriage. (Assume this was James of the 2nd gen. John already married to Polly's sister Peggy, was a proven brother of Sandford).

1823, Pittsylvania Co. VA, Sandford³ Turley made a Deed of Gift for love and affection and one dollar to his brother John³ Turley. (giving up rights to Conrad Crain's estate).

1825, June, Pittsylvania Co. VA, Court Order Bk 25:167, the court ordered the Inventory and Appraisal of the Personal Estate of James² Turley, deceased. Abraham Rorer, Executor. Edward Linthicum, Abram Rorer Sr., Abner Bennett, George Rorer, George Craft or Croft, or any three to appraise the personal estate. (If James had real estate, there should be more documents).

(Note that some of the Rorer/Rohrer family also moved on to Crittenden or Caldwell Co. KY).

1825, Dec., Pittsylvania Co. VA, Bk 25:350, Turley and others vs Turley in Chancery, Bills filed, Abraham Roarer Jr. was appointed Guardian ad Litem of the infant Plaintiffs, heirs of Arthur Nashe, dec'd. (Assume this was for settling estate of 2nd gen. James Turley).

Athur Nashe married Polly Turley 1807 in Pittsylvania Co, which makes this Polly born by ca 1791 or prior. Floyd Turley was Surety. Floyd must have been related to this Polly. Arthur Nash resided next to John Turley and his brother-in-law Henry Crain in 1820 census, which lends credence that Arthur's wife Polly was sister of John and Sandford Turley.

1826 June Court, Pittsylvania Co. VA, Bk 26, p. 38, estate of James Turley, his land to be sold excepting the widow's dower.
(This implies that James had a wife who survived him).

1827, Nov., Pittsylvania Co. VA, Bk 27:7, A report of the division of the Estate of James² Turley was returned to the court and approved.

GEN. 3 JOHN TURLEY

1793, 15 Aug, John³ Turley was born in Pittsylvania Co. VA: as noted in son John Henry⁴ Turley's bible, owned (2005) by Mrs. Doris Pickering in Caldwell Co. KY. John³ died 28 Sept. 1844 in Caldwell Co. KY. (Caldwell Records).

In May 1818, in Pittsylvania Co. VA, John³ Turley married Peggy Crayne (aka Crain), (daughter of Conrad Crain/Grein/Green Sr.). Peggy's brother Jacob Crayne was Surety at the marriage.

Proof that John had a father James is found in his proven brother Sandford's marriage record, when his father James signed consent and John Turley was Surety.

1820 census, Pittsylvania Co. VA.

John³ Turley 26-45 (born ca 1775/94) with 2 females 16/25, (born 1795/1804) and other youngsters in household.

Henry Craine and Arthur Nash were listed next on census.

Henry was brother of Peggy and Polly who married the Turley brothers John and Sandford. This census lends credence that the Polly Turley who married Arthur Nash was the sister of John and Sandford Turley.

John's sister-in-law Polly Crain was perhaps in his household. Polly and Peggy's father Conrad was deceased.

1828, Nov. 17, Pittsylvania Co. VA, Bk 30, John³ and Peggy Turley sold 100 acres land on Harpen Creek, which was still bounded by Wright and Terrill, Courthouse Rd and an old field. Sold to Wilson Vaden for benefit of Agnes Adams and her children. Recorded same day. (This boundary connects the 3 gens., John, James and John).

1829, 21 Sept. Pittsylvania co. VA, Deed Bk 31:279/280, Sandford³ Turley made a Bond for \$67.40, of his Personal Property because of debt to Abraham Rorer Jr. If debt was not paid in March 1830, it was to be sold at auction to satisfy debt.

1829, 22 Oct., Pittsylvania Co. VA, Bk 30:372-373, John³ Turley sold his household goods.

The brothers John and Sandford were obviously getting ready to move to KY.

5
1830 census, Livingston Co. KY, John³ Turley, age 40-50 and many others in household.

George Green was listed next.

George was likely John's known brother-in-law, s/o Conrad Crain Sr. George was always known as Green in KY. John's brother Sandford Turley³ was perhaps in John's combined household in 1830.

Six of John³ Turley's children were born in Pittsylvania Co. VA. They were Catherine E. born 1819, Hiram Green born 1821, Elizabeth born 1822, John Henry born 1824, Peggy Ann born 1826, Mary Ann born 1828. Daughter Deniciah⁴ was born 1831 in Crittenden Co. KY. The rest of John's children were born in Caldwell Co. KY. They were Matilda born 1833, a son born 1835, Isabella born 1836, Susannah born 1839.

Three of brother Sandford³ Turley's children were born in Pittsylvania Co., James born 1824, Elizabeth born 1825, Mary Ann born 1826/27, and possibly John. The rest were born in KY.

Note that scripts were added to names to assist in identifying generations.

CONDENSED VERSION WRITTEN FOR PUBLICATION

This condensed version was compiled to meet the limitation of words for submission to the proposed Heritage Book, re: early Pittsylvania County families. However, my submission was too late for inclusion in the Heritage Book.

I was asked if my narrative could be sent to another person for publishing elsewhere. I agreed, but I don't know if it was published elsewhere.

7

JOHN TURLEY SENIOR OF PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY VIRGINIA

1781, Feb. 1, Bk 20:236, John¹ Turley was granted a Patent for 302 acres land on a branch of Harping Creek and Courthouse Rd. He was probably the John listed in Pittsylvania Co. in 1772.

1808, 13 Aug., Bk 16:150, John¹ sold 100 acres of this land to his son James² Turley for 60 pounds. James² mortgaged this land, where he resided, to John Smith, Bk 16:233. The land bounded the road, Terrill and Wright. James² was likely called Jr. to identify him as different from an older James Turley in Pittsylvania Co.

John¹ wrote his Will 22 Nov. 1813, Deed/Will Book 11:382. Proved 20 Dec. 1813, Bk 16:155, 172. John¹ left five heirs, Janey Rusell, Nancy Barber, James² Turley, Patsey Turley, Rier/Zachariah Turley. Daughters Janey of Kanawha Co., and Nancy were widows by Oct. 1815 when the heirs signed a P.O.A. to sell their father John's land. Patsey was apparently a married woman, her husband being John Turley who was added as an heir in the P.O.A., the only husband who signed and seemingly the only husband of the heirs who was then alive. Patsey moved to Kanawha Co. as did Zachariah.

1820 census, Nancy, (widow of William Barber), and James² Turley and wife (all over 45) were listed in Pittsylvania Co.

1818, Dec. 21, Deed Book 22:114, James² and Elizabeth Turley sold to their son John³, the 100 acres which James had received from his father John¹, for 100 dollars.

1818, May 7, John³ Turley married Peggy Craine. Bro. Jacob Craine, Surety.

1823, 17 June, James² Turley signed Marriage Bond permitting license to be issued for son Sandford³ Turley to marry Polley Crayne. Bro. John³ Turley, Surety. William Fielder, witness. (Fielder married Elizabeth Turley in 1817).

Peggy/Margaret and Polly Crayne/Craine/Green were daughters of Conrad Craine/Grein Sr. of Pittsylvania Co.

1823, July 1, Deed Bk 25:408, Sandford³ Turley surrendered his right in Estate of Conrad Crain Sr., to his brother John³ Turley for love and affection and one dollar.

1825, June 20, Court Order Bk 25:167, 315, James² Turley, Personal Estate inventoried, appraised; divided by Nov. 1827, Bk 27:7.

1828, Nov. 17, Bk 30:372-373, John³ and Peggy Turley sold 100 acres received from father James² Turley in 1818, for \$200, to Wilson Vadin for benefit of Agness Adams.

1830 census, Livingston Co. KY, John³ Turley, over 45 years, with a combined family which perhaps included his brother Sandford Turley.

John³ Turley born 15 Aug. 1793; wife Margaret/Peggy born Sept. 1798, both probably born Pittsylvania Co. Six of their children born there. They were: Catherine born 1819, Hiram Green born 1821, Elizabeth born 1822, John Henry born 1824, Peggy Ann born 1826, Mary Ann born 1828. John³ Turley died 28 Sept. 1844, Margaret died 24 July 1859, both in Caldwell Co. KY. Refs: John Henry Turley bible now owned by Mrs. Doris Pickering; Caldwell Co. KY records.

Jacqueline Humphrey, 3484 Saddle Brook Drive, Melbourne, FL 32934.

John wrote his will 25 Nov. 1813, Deed/Will Book 11:382. Proved 30 Dec. 1813, BK 16:152, 172. John left five heirs, James Russell, Nancy Barber, James Turley, Fanny Turley, Rhea/Rebecca Turley. Daughters James of Kentucky Co., and Nancy were widows by Oct. 1815 when the heirs signed a P.O.A. to sell their father John's land. Fanny was apparently a married woman, her husband being John Turley who was added as an heir in the P.O.A., the only husband who signed and seemingly the only husband of the heirs who was then alive. Fanny moved to Kentucky Co. as did Rebecca.

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1830 census, Livingston Co. KY, John Turley, over 45 years, with a combined family which perhaps included his brother Sanford Turley.

3484 Saddle Brook Drive
Melbourne FL 32934
321 254 8675
JHumphre@ix.netcom.com
Feb. 21, 2005

Pittsylvania County Heritage Book
P.O. Box 185
Ringgold VA 24586

Dear Ms. Dodson,

I am enclosing my narrative submission for your upcoming Heritage Book. I saw the announcement on Rootsweb's Pittsylvania Co. VA website that you are accepting narratives of 500 words at no charge for the proposed book.

I submitted my narrative last year, too late for the first edition. I have made a few changes to my narrative this year.

I have condensed my narrative to meet your criteria. Please inform me if this submission does not meet your word limit.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Humphrey

S.A.S.E. enclosed.

Note: the ad requesting narratives was posted on Pitts VA website too late for my 2nd submission to be considered. J.B.H.

*up
adjunct (added) Black Turley. up*

JOHN TURLEY SENIOR OF PITTSYLVANIA VIRGINIA

1770 Mr. Turley owned land adjoining Richard Smith.

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1777 John and James Turley Turley made Oaths of Allegiance: listed on William Witcher's List.

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1815, 3 Oct., the heirs of John¹ Turley Sr. signed a Power of Attorney to Executor Pleasant Phears, permitting Phears to sell the land where John¹ died. John Turley was added as heir with the above heirs who is believed to have been husband of Patsy (Turley) Turley, married in 1783. No other husband was listed as heir; Janey, (residing in Kanawha Co. VA) and Nancy were probably widows.

Jane Russell, over 45 yrs born by 1775, appeared as head of household in Kanawha Co. in 1820. Nancy Turley married William Barber in 1785, thus born before 1770. A probate for William Barber was listed in Pittsylvania Co. 1812/1817. Nancy Barber, over 45

yrs, was head of household there in 1820. James² Turley died in Pittsylvania Co. before June 1825. Patsy aka Martha Turley, (alive 1860), moved to Kanawha Co. by 1815, where husband John Turley, died at 101 yrs, (1750-1851). Rier aka Zachariah Turley born ca 1773, was on Pittsylvania VA tax list until 1813 and may have served in War of 1812. Zachariah moved to Kanawha Co. by 1820 census where he died 1832/33.

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1820 census, James² Turley was over 45 yrs, with female over 45 and others in household. Son John³ was already married and living nearby. John's sister-in-law Polly Crain was perhaps in his household. Brothers-in-law Henry Craine and Arthur Nash were listed next on census.

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(Athur Nashe married Polly Turley 1807 in Pittsylvania Co. Floyd Turley was Surety).

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1830 census, John³ Turley was in Livingston Co. KY, age 40-50. Brother Sandford Turley³ was perhaps in his combined household. Brother in law George Green, aka Crain, listed next on census.

Six of John³ Turley's children were born in Pittsylvania Co. VA. They were Catherine E. 1819, Hiram Green 1821, Elizabeth 1822, John Henry 1824, Peggy Ann 1826, Mary Ann 1828. The rest of John's children were born in Caldwell Co. KY. They were Deniciah⁴ 1831, Matilda 1833, Son 1835, Isabella 1836, Susannah 1839.

Three of Sandford³ Turley's children were born in Pittsylvania Co., James 1824, Elizabeth 1825, Mary Ann 1826/27.

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Nancy, widow of William Barber, and James² Turley and wife (all over 45) stayed in Pittsylvania Co. as listed in 1820 census.

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1823, 17 June, James² Turley signed Marriage Bond permitting license to be issued for son Sandford³ Turley to marry Polley Crayne. Bro. John³ Turley, Surety. William Fielder, witness. (Fielder married Elizabeth Turley in 1817).

Peggy/Margaret and Polly Crayne/Craine/Green were daughters of Conrad Craine/Grein Sr. of Pittsylvania Co.

1823, July 1, Deed Bk 25:408, Sandford³ Turley surrendered his right in Estate of Conrad Crain Sr., to his brother John³ Turley for love and affection.

1825, June 20, Court Order Bk 25:167, 315, James² Turley, Personal Estate inventoried, appraised; divided by Nov. 1827, Bk 27:7.

1828, Nov. 17, Bk 30:372-373, John³ and Peggy Turley sold 100 acres received from father James² in 1818, for \$200, to Wilson Vadin for benefit of Agness Adams.

1830 census, Livingston Co. KY, John³ Turley, over 45 years, with a combined family which perhaps included his brother Sandford Turley.

John³ Turley born 15 Aug. 1793; wife Margaret/Peggy born Sept. 1798, both probably born Pittsylvania Co. Six of their children born there. They were: Catherine born 1819, Hiram Green born 1821, Elizabeth born 1822, John Henry born 1824, Peggy Ann born 1826, Mary Ann born 1828. John³ Turley died 28 Sept. 1844, Margaret died 24 July 1859, both in Caldwell Co. KY. Refs: John Henry Turley bible now owned by Mrs. Doris Pickering; Caldwell Co. KY records.

Jacqueline Humphrey, 3484 Saddle Brook Drive, Melbourne, FL 32934.

Jackie's descent John¹, James², John³, Deborah⁴.

Nancy, widow of William Barber, and James Turley and wife (all over 45) stayed in Pittsylvania Co. as listed in 1820 census.

1818, Dec. 21, Deed Book 22:114, James and Elizabeth Turley sold to their son John, the 100 acres received from his father John, for 100 dollars.

1818, May 7, John Turley married Peggy Craine, Bro. Jacob Craine, Surety.

1823, 17 June, James Turley signed Marriage Bond permitting license to be issued for son Sandford Turley to marry Polly Craine, Bro. John Turley, Surety. William Fielder, witness. (Fielder married Elizabeth Turley in 1817).

Peggy/Margaret and Polly Craine/Green were daughters of Conrad Craine/Green Sr. of Pittsylvania Co.

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1825, June 30, Court Order Bk 25:167, 315, James Turley, Personal Estate inventoried, appraised; divided by Nov. 1827, Bk 27:7.

1828, Nov. 17, Bk 30:372-373, John and Peggy Turley sold 100 acres received from father James, in 1818, for \$200, to Wilson Vadin for benefit of Agness Adams.

1830 census, Livingston Co. KY, John Turley, over 45 years, with a combined family which perhaps included his brother Sandford Turley.

"Long Hunters Were First White Settlers Coming To Pittsylvania County"

Star-Tribune Newspaper Bicentennial Issue Thursday, June 15, 1967

Long before the white man established himself in Pittsylvania, its inhabitants were known to their neighbors to the north and east. To the westward part of Pittsylvania there ran a war trail by which the fierce Iroquois and Mohawks traveled in their marauding expeditions against the tribes to the south.

The Narhissos, or Monacan Indians, the inhabitants of Pittsylvania were a powerful tribe but gave more attention to agricultural pursuits than to scalp-taking and so they were constantly menaced and harassed by the Iroquois and the warlike tribes of eastern Virginia. This constant warfare finally depopulated the county of its original inhabitants who moved southward and lost their identity by mingling with the other tribes for protection.

The first Englishmen to visit the county were the "Long Hunters" or trappers, who found this part of Virginia fairly teeming with furbearing animals, bears, wild turkeys, deer and other wild life.

The year 1740 marked the entrance of the white man into Pittsylvania for settlement. Settlements were made on Dan River and Otter Creek (now Bannister River) on which the chief village of the Narhissos had been located. The southern boundary of the state and county had been fixed in 1728 when Colonel William Byrd of Westover surveyed the Virginia-Carolina line.

Halifax County, containing also Pittsylvania, Henry and Patrick, was formed in 1752 with Peytonsburg as the county seat. This is now a small settlement in the eastern part of Pittsylvania, but during the Colonial wars and the Revolution it was an important supply center and military prison. From here the wagon trains supplied General Nathaniel Greene's army with food and munitions during the southern campaigns of 1780. Horseshoes were made for the Continental Armies in the blacksmith shops at Peytonsburg and a canteen factory there produced 500 canteens per day.

The real history of Pittsylvania begins June 1, 1767, with the formation of a new county of the Old Dominion, Pittsylvania, so called in honor of the great English friend of the American colonists, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Pittsylvania also contained Henry and Patrick Counties, but in 1777 was cut to its present size. What is now the tiny village of Callands was selected as the county seat and named Chatham in honor of the Earl of Chatham. But the popularity of a young English merchant of the place, Samuel Callands, overshadowed the distant greatness of the Earl and the first town of Chatham lost its identity in becoming Callands. This village was the center of county activity during the stirring days of the Revolution.

The first County Lieutenant of Pittsylvania was John Donelson, one of the founders

1
See my
James Shaw
family

and I have the fine quality cheese, try a p

"**J. H. Watson & Son.** Dressed and undressed lumber. Whittles Station."

"**J. H. Hargrave Sr.,** Chatham, keeps a full supply of Old Hickory and Tennessee wagons for sale."

"Just received 5000 yds 4-4 yard wide, best plant bed cloth at only 2 1/2c per yd.
Willie R. Terry, Shockoe"

"Tin Roofing 5 1/2 c per foot, guttering 10c-opposite drug store, **George White**"

"I have twenty barrels of choice family flour for sale. **W.H. Crews**"

"Full line of garden seed at **S.J. Turner,** druggist, Chatham"

"**C.D. Mott,** Chatham, has coffins, burial robes. Just received a fresh supply of walnut coffins from longest to smallest. Also burial robes for ladies and gents. My stock can be seen over Jones Store"

A big news item on April 25, 1890 told that "the chances of Chatham being selected as the site of the Virginia Baptist Orphanage are very good."

The news item went on to tell "A delegation came to Chatham this morning by train and inspected the homes of **Dr. R. W. Martin** and **John Gilmer** as possible sites for the Virginia Baptist Orphanage."

"The Chatham Committee waited on the visitors and told of the advantages of the town; pointed out that the drinking water comes from a reservoir and pours from the hydrant spouts in a strong clear and pure stream.

The warm and --- spectators were refreshed from pitchers of cool lemonade, and then taken to the station and thet left Chathm at 5 p.m. enroute to Liberty." (Editors note; Chatham didn't get it-the orphanage was located at Salem)

"On February 20, 1885 a meeting of subscribers was called by the joint stock company to plan for the erection of a tobacco warehouse and tobacco factory in Chatham. The notice was signed by **J.J. Lamkin,** chairman."

A correspondent from Berger's Store reported "Born to **Dr. and Mrs. John Jones, Jr.,** a son, on the coltest day in many years."

Editor Pigg wrote: "At the recent session of the Legislature, an act was passed March 1885 requiring all rail roads to establish depot ten miles apart and telegraph offices at each depot, and to use spark arrestors on the engines."

"Supervisors had problems in 1885, according this news in the Tribune: "The

a memorial to the Lost Cause

The public school system of Pittsylvania was not founded until 1870, but since that time it has made rapid progress.

Within the past few years Pittsylvania has made rapid progress in industry, education and agricultural interests, the majority of Pittsylvania farmers being property holders. Danville, Chatham, Greta and Hurt, her three towns, each holds an important place in the life of their adjacent rural sections. While tobacco is still the chief money crop, corn, wheat, and other grains and livestock are increasingly important as income sources. Industrial development has also opened up new avenues of income, which has contributed to the progress of the county

"Historical Notes on Pittsylvania ---Chatham Once Was Named Competition"

from the Star-Tribune Bicentennial Issue- June 15, 1967.

In 1791, in the official capacity as President, the Father of our Country, made a tour of the Southern States. He kept a diary of his trip and records that he spent the night at Petonsburg. He wrote that after leaving Guilford (now Greensboro) and traveling all day he came to "one Gatewood" (near Danville), where he spent the night, then continued on his way to Petonsburg.

Two hundred years ago Pittsylvania was a part of Lunenburg County, which occupied a vast territory of southern Virginia, all the way from Brunswick County to the Blue Ridge.

In 1752, because of the great influx of new settlers to this beautiful and productive domain, the General Assembly formed a new county, Halifax, and its county seat was named Peytonsbury.

The population grew. The land was rich and promising, and once again the Legislature had to divide the county. In 1776, Pittsylvania was formed extending westward from its present boundary to include what is now Patrick, Henry, and part of Franklin.

The place selected for the new county seat was the present site of Callands, chosen because of the springs from the headwater of Sandy River.

A young man by the name of James Roberts agreed to build a courthouse at this site, and in November, 1769, the General Assembly established a town there and conferred upon it the name of Chatham, in honor of William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham.

In 1776 petitions were made to the General Assembly to divide Pittsylvania County once more. Petition was granted. So on January 1, 1777, Pittsylvania assumed its present boundaries, the new county formed being named Henry. In spite of its divisions, Pittsylvania remains to this day the States's largest county.

Now it so happened that young Roberts, who was to build the new Pittsylvania CourtHouse had met with financial troubles and the courthouse originally planned for Chatham (which is now Callands) was abandoned. Court was held instead in homes of prominent citizens. War was in progress and so no court house was built at that time.

* The most convenient site was Cherrystone Meeting House Spring, situated in the ravine between Depot Hill and the present residence of Mrs. Jodseph Whitehead, Sr. in Chatham. The present day Chatham that is.

Since what is now Callands was at that time officially named Chatham, the county seat pro tem was known simply as Pittsylvania Courthouse.

In 1782, a courthouse was erected, not in the ravine, but on top of the hill where

of the State of Tennessee and his home, "Markham" was located on Bannister River about twelve miles east of the present town of Chatham. Here his daughter, Rachel, X grew into womanhood and later became the wife of President Andrew Jackson. On Stanton near Altavista stands the old home of **Captain Benjamin Clement**, one of the pioneer settler of the county and the first man to successfully make gunpowder in Virginia. "Oak Hill" (the colonial home of **Colonel Peter Perkins** and noted for its beautiful boxwood gardens, is in the southern part of Pittsylvania near Bachelor's Hall. It was used as a hospital for Greene's army during the retreat from the Carolinas in 1780.

The part played by Pittsylvania in the Revolution was no small one. Callands was the gathering point for troops, an arsenal being located there for supplying equipment. Down the Franklin Turnpike from Callands marched the "Pittsylvania Riflemen", a volunteer company commanded by **Captain Thomas Hutcherings**, to compose part of the brigade of General Daniel Morgan in the Continental Army, and it is probably that they assisted in the seige of Boston. The military census of 1775 shows that the X Pittsylvania Militia numbered 1436 men capable of bearing arms. Pittsylvania sent her sons to many battlefields, serving with Washington, with Greene in the Carolinas at Eutaw Springs and Guilford Courthouse where they acquitted themselves creditably; and in quelling Indian outbreaks. In addition to her men, Pittsylvania was also an important source of supplies of all kinds for use by armies.

Desiring a more central location for the county seat, on January 1, 1777 the county government was moved from Callands to a place on Cherrystone Creek (the present site X of Chatham). But Callands still holds much of interest and veneration for the native Pittsylvanian. While the courthouse at Callands was never completed and a private home was used for the colonial trials, yet county records show that contract was given, and ruins of the stone foundations are still to be seen. The old oak around which the Pittsylvanias stacked their muskets after the disbanding to the Continental Army is still standing in the village.

Due to a controversy over the location of the courthouse, the new county seat X received the name "Competition" which later became Chatham after the first county seat. The courthouse was loated in a ravine, but in a few years was removed to its present site and the present building erected. Chatham was a center for travel and a stopping place for wagon trains. The "Hickey Road" running from Chatham, westward to Henry, is still used and was cut through the wildness by **James Hickey** for his wagons to reach his store in what is now Henry County. Dix's Ferry over Dan River a few miles below Danville, served as a means of communication with the South. The old Beaver Tavern about 15 miles south of Chatham was a favorite resort for travelers and a muster place for county militia.

The first half of the nineteenth century was a period of growth and development for the county. Pittsylvania had no public school system but scattered throughout the county were private academies in which the young people received their early training. An example of this type of school was the academy of **Mr. Godfrey** at the village of Whitmell. At this period Pittsylvania had been reduced to the present size of 1015 square miles and several important towns were growing up within her borders. Danville having been incorporated in 1792.

On April 17, 1861, when Virginia passed the Ordinance of Secession, Pittsylvania men rallied to the cause of their State and marched from Chatham to serve under the flag of the Confederacy. The "Chatham Grays", Company 1, was one of the first to march and went into camp at Williamsburg where measles played havoc in the ranks. Danville also sent many men. There were also many county men scattered in different other organizations. Ten Pittsylvania Companies distinguished themselves in the memorial charge of Pickett's Division up Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg and suffered severe losses. At Chatham a Confederate memorial stands on the Court Green in honor of the 53rd Virginia Regiment and its Pittsylvania members.

Located in Danville is the Sutherlin Mansion, now Danville's Public Library. "The Last Capitol of the Confederacy" which Jefferson used as headquarters following the evacuation of Richmond before the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. It is now kept as

ABSTRACTS OF
PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA
WILLS, 1767-1820

Compiled by
Lela C. Adams
Bassett, Virginia

975-5665
ADA

vero

has
Turkey
will

WILLIAM L. RIVER, CC
1000 215
VERO BEACH, FL

YOUNG will cont'd:

To my daughter JUDITH VANCE 20 acres where they now live.

Appoint my wife and Major JOHN SMITH and GEORGE YOUNG executors.

Wit: WILLIAM THOMPSON, JOHN THOMPSON, ABRAHAM C. SHELTON.

HEZEKIAH GILL, PEYTON YOUNG and ELIJAH TOWLER security for the executors.

Page 380

5 April 1812

Pr: 21 June 1813

LWT THOMAS BOAZ of perfect mind and memory.

To my nephew BOAZ FRIZZEL, son of ISAAC FRIZZEL, half of my estate.

To my nephew JAMES BOAZ, son of DANIEL BOAZ, the other half of my estate.

This is subject to my mother's dowry of land during her life.

Appoint ISAAC FRIZZEL and JAMES BOAZ executors.

THOMAS BOAZ

Wit: SAMUEL BECK, WILLIAM BECK, JOHN MARTIN.

WILLIAM BECK and LEROY SHELTON security for executors.

Page 380-382

13 September 1810

Pr: 17 August 1813

LWT ISAAC COLES

To my wife CATHERINE COLES during her natural life, my land on Georges Creek and negroes: Billy, Tom, Abram, Peter, Ben, Nicholas, Landon, Madge, Suckey, Henry, Flora, Edward, Nicholas (2d?), Robert, Clementina, Dicey, Betty, Helen, Becky, Lawney, Betsey, Caroline, Jack, with household furniture, my carriage and stock of every kind, subject to the legacies given hereafter. My wife is to dispose of the above negroes to my children.

I desire my estate to be kept together till my children come of age. My children to be educated in a liberal manner.

The furniture and stock, at the decease of my wife, to be divided between the children.

To my son WALTER COLES, all my land on Whitethorn Creek with negroes: Phil, Lewis, Tom, Sally, Moses, Polydare, Betty, Lucretia and Lagavina, furniture and livestock.

170

COLES will cont'd:

To my daughter CATHERINE COLES the tract on Banister River and negroes: Meania, Randolph, Landa, Coleman, Nancy, Carter, Hampton, Westley, furniture and livestock.

To my son JAMES THOMPSON COLES my mill tract, 700 acres of the Meadow tract, negroes: Jane, Lewis, Henry, Calland, Polley and her five children, furniture and livestock.

To my son JOHN COLES my Meadow land with seven negroes, livestock and furniture.

To my son ROBERT THOMPSON COLES my land on Whitehorn Creek, tract of 864 acres, seven negroes, furniture and livestock.

To my daughter MARY the remaining part of the land on Banister River with six negroes, furniture and livestock.

To my son JACOB THOMPSON COLES the land lent his mother, seven negroes, furniture and livestock.

To my son ISAAC COLES twenty five pounds as he has received his share.

Appoint my wife, friend JAMES BRUCE, nephew ISAAC COLES and my sons ISAAC and WALTER executors.

ISAAC COLES

Wit: none

Page 382-383

22 November 1813

Pr: 21 December 1813

LWT JOHN TURLEY, farmer, being sick and weak but of perfect mind and memory.

To my daughter JANEY RUSSELL a bed and sheets.

To my daughter NANCY BARBER pewter dishes.

To my son JAMES TURLEY my black walnut cupboard. Look for this in James Estate 1825

To my daughter PATSY TURLEY my pine chest. was she single or married to John Turley

To my son RIER TURLEY my stock of hogs, sheep, two cows, one mare, walnut table, one bed and corn crop, potters wheel, pots.

To MOLLEY STANDEFORD the bed she lay upon while in my service and my cotton cards.

Appoint worthy friend PLEASANT PHARIS executor.

JOHN (X) TURLEY

Wit: GEORGE RORER, THOMAS (X) WRIGHT, JOSEPH TAYLOR

GEORGE DASHT and THOMAS WRIGHT security for executor.

171

Page 35
13 December 1791
Pr: 21 July 1794

LWT BENJAMIN MORRIS being weak in body but of perfect mind and memory.

To my son SAMUEL MORRIS the land and plantation where he now resides and a saddle and bridle.

To my daughter ELIZABETH DONELSON the land and plantation where she now lives during her life then to her heirs.

I lend my beloved wife MARY MORRIS the land and plantation where I now live and half the stock and household furniture. At her decease that part be equally divided between MATHEW CREEL, MARY HEDGER and BENJAMIN MORRIS' children, that is in three parts.

To my son JOHN MORRIS the other half of the stock and furniture; to my son WILLIAM MORRIS the land where I live after the death of my wife.

Appoint my wife MARY and son SAMUEL executors.

BENJAMIN (X) MORRIS

Wit: JOHN CHELTON, JOHN CREEL, MICAHAH CREEL.

Page 37-38
24 December 1793
Pr: 21 July 1794

LWT JAMES MC MURDY in perfect health and memory.

To my loving wife during her natural life or widowhood, the plantation and land where I now live. At her decease to my son-in-law RICHARD CHILDRUS and his wife MARY during their lives then to their children.

To JOHN HARRIS and wife, 5 shillings each.

To RICHARD and MARY CHILDRUS all the furniture, livestock and the plantation tools.

Appoint Richard Childrus executor.

JAMES (X) MC MURDY

Wit: THOMAS DYER, JOHN (X) TURLEY, MARY (X) TURLEY, JAMES DYER.

Page 38-39
26 October 1790
Pr: 21 July 1794

LWT JOHN LEWIS, SR. being in perfect health and sound mind.

To my son JOHN LEWIS the land where I live on the north side of Dan River purchased of WILLIAM MC DONALD and JOHN LEWIS, JR. ... (Mountain) also the land on the south side of Dan River purchased of THOMAS MERIWETHER.

To my son CHARLES LEWIS the land on the north side of Dan River

LEWIS will cont'd:

purchased of JOHN MAYO.

To my son ROBERT LEWIS the land purchased of JOHN LEWIS, SR.... (Mountain) and ROBERT JONES and JOHN LEWIS, JR. (Mountain) on the north side of the Dan River in Halifax County between Wolfhill Creek and ALLEN CALDWELL, also the land on Cane Creek purchased of JOHN MAYO.

To my grandson JOHN LEWIS READ, son of my daughter JANE and JONATHAN READ, a negro male about his age.

I desire two negro women and 11 children between the ages of 2 and 12 be taken out of my estate and divided between my son JOHN and three daughters: JANE READ, MARY WILLIAMS and ELIZABETH HOPSON.

The residue of my negros, furniture and stock be divided between my three sons and three daughters: JOHN, CHARLES, ROBERT LEWIS, JANE READ, MARY WILLIAMS and ELIZABETH HOPSON. My daughters are not to sell their negros, they are to go to their heirs. Balance of money to go to my daughters.

Appoint my three sons: JOHN, CHARLES and ROBERT LEWIS executors.

JOHN LEWIS, SR.

Wit: PEYTON THOMAS, JACOB THOMAS, JOHN THOMAS. JONATHAN READ and HAYMES MORGAN security for JOHN and ROBERT LEWIS.

Page 57-58
3 September 1794
Pr: 15 September 1794

LWT FRANCIS WISDOM

I have given my children at the time of their marriage an equal part of my estate. My old negros Mill and Isabell are to go to whichever one of my children or grandchildren as they please. To Dr. CRAFFORD WILLIAMS negros: Lucy, George, Joe, Amy, Easter, Alby and Handy. The rest of my negros to go in families as follows: Pheabe, Nat and Ambrose to go together; Nell, Henry, Daniel, Aron, Cooling and Shadrack in one lot; Harry, Toby, Mime, Rhoda and Winne in one lot. My grandson THOMAS CRAG to have an equal share with Dr. Williams. My son THOMAS WISDOM's heirs to have a child's part with the rest of my children. My grandson LEWIS WISDOM, son of THOMAS WISDOM, to be paid twenty five pounds extra. The land and plantation where I live to be sold with the furniture, stock, crops. Dr. WILLIAMS who is married to my grand daughter NANCY WISDOM, is to be executor and move to my plantation and be paid 5 pounds per month until he has settled my estate. All the money on hand at my decease to the five children.

* FRANCIS (X) WISDOM

Wit: WLL. WHITE, LASARUS DODSON, JOHN HODNETT, WILLIAM BARKSDALE, DAVID C. WILLIAMS, JAMES M. WILLIAMS, JESSE SMITH, JOSEPH CARTER, JOHN WILSON, and WILLIAM WALTERS security for the executor.

abstract of Pitts Co Va Wills 1767-1820

Posted by M. L. Green on June 14, 1999 at 12:50:34:

In Reply to: Re: Polly Turley - Robert Childress posted by Darlena Kidd Harmon on May 09, 1999 at 11:13:39:

There were two John Turleys:

1) JOHN TURLEY, SR. (1750 - 1851) m. MARTHA TURLEY - (his will is on Kan. Co. website) - 10 children; and

mine 2) JOHN TURLEY: b. Bef. 1759; d. 1813, in Pittsylvania Co., VA; m. Bef. 1775, to MOLLY (---) - 5 children: JAMES; ZACHARIAH, "RIAR"/ "RIER" (b. 1775, in Pittsylvania Co., VA, m. Margaret, "Peggy" Childress); JANE (m. Russell); NANCY (m. Wm. Barber); and PATSY (MARTHA) TURLEY.

They were of Harpen Creek, ~~VA~~ (KITH & KIN, Vol. XI, p. 23)

I. WILL OF JOHN TURLEY (From Pat in FL to me)

* Pittsylvania County D & W Book 9 page 3832-383 November 22, 1813 pr December 21, 1813
John Turley, farmer being sick and weak but of perfect mind and memory. To my daughter, Janey Russell a bed and sheets. To my daughter Nancy Barber, pewter dishes. To my son James Turley my black walnut cupboard. To my daughter patsy Turley, my pine chest. To my son Rier Turley my stock of hogs, sheep, two cows, one mare, walnute table, one bed and corn crop, potters wheel, pots, To Molley Standeford the bed she lay upon while in my service and my cotton cards. Appoint worthy friend Pleasant Pharis executor. signed John X Turley Wit: George Rorer, Thomas X Wright, Joseph Taylor, Georghe Dasht and Thomas Wright security for executor."

A power of attorney was given 16 October 1815 to Pleasant Pharis by the heirs: "Know all men by these presents that we: Patsey Turley, Nancy Barber, John Turley, Zachariah Turley, Jane Russel, and James Turley have made Pleasant Pharis, Exdecutor of John Turley Sr. deceased our ture and lawful attorney.... to sell tract of land whereon the said John Turley, Senior died which is mortgaged to John Smith. and from the net proceeds such sale to pay and satisfy the said Smith. and the surplus to distribute amongst the undersigned Legetees.

Signed: John Turley Senior,

Patsey X Turley, Nancy X Barber, Zachariah Turley, James X Turley, Jane X Russell.

Witnesses: Thomas Thompson, William Atkins,

Thomas Wright, Robert Childress, Mary Childress, Daniel Ruffin.

On 2 November 1815 in Kanawha County Jane Russell came before me, Daniel Ruffner, Senr. Justice of the Peace for the County above named and acknowledged the above named to be her act and deed...."

IF John Turley m
Patsy d/o John Turley
of the will - why did
both he & his sign + the other
daughters did not sign?

March 26 1772

Turley

Mary (Wife)
John

Thomas Justice

1
377

do Aug 14 1791

John

(Levies
Exempted from payment of
(Levies

7
37
8

do Apr 18 1796

John Sr

Exempted from payment of Co

207

do July 16 1798 al

John

Qualified as Guardian

9
12
12

do July 19 1807
Aug 17 1808

James Sr

Thomas

Fine Remitted

313
12 13 13

do Aug 17 1807
By Assne al

James Sr

Thomas Turley

457 166 296
12

do 1810 March 19
Dec 20 1813

William

John Watson Sr al

517
14 14 14
53 92 187

do Est al
JAN 17 1814

John

Order to record Will - Est

16

do Est
JAN 17 1814

John

(Appraisalment
Order to record Inventory &

155
16 16
155 172

do Est
Apr 19 1819

John

(Sales
Order to record Account of

16
172

do Est
June 20 1825

John Sr

(Current
Order to settle Account

20
31

do Est
JUL 16 1826

James

Order to settle Account

20
42

do Est
23 March 1854

James

(Current
Order to record Account

25
85

do Est
20 Oct 14 1826

James

Order to record Account

25
166

do Est-Admr al
Sept 17 1827

James

Admr Qualified for

25
25

do Est-Admr al

James

(Appraisalment
Order to record Inventory &

25 25
167 315

26/38 + 26/299 done 25/304 done

1325

done
done
done

done

done

done

done

done

done

done

done

done

done

33314
7HC Real
Dec Ct 1813 P. H. Va 13K 16 p. 155
Plunkett BK

JOHN EARLY ES. Executor Dec 1813

payments of ten pounds fifteen shillings and seven pence half penny with interest thereon at six per centum per annum from the 1st day of November 1813 until payments to the estate.

A Decree from Thomas Sparks to Robert Payne to remove the payment of no debt due to John Wilson was further proved by the oath of one other witness subscribed to by the act and seal of the said Thomas Sparks, Robert Payne and John Wilson.

The last will and testament of John Early decd was exhibited in court and proved by the oaths of two witnesses subscribed and ordered to be recorded - and on the motion of Plunkett's Pleas the Recorder therein named, who made oath the oaths according to law and with ^{DASHI} George Dashi and Thomas Wright, his securities on their oaths and acknowledged their bond in the presence of five pounds conditional as the law directs - certificate is granted him for obtaining probate of the said will in due form.

It is ordered that Philip Dietrich, George Rivin, Abraham Rorer Sr and George Crafts or any three of them, who being first sworn for that purpose as the law directs, do appoint in court among the formels testate of John Early decd and that they return such appointments here to the court.

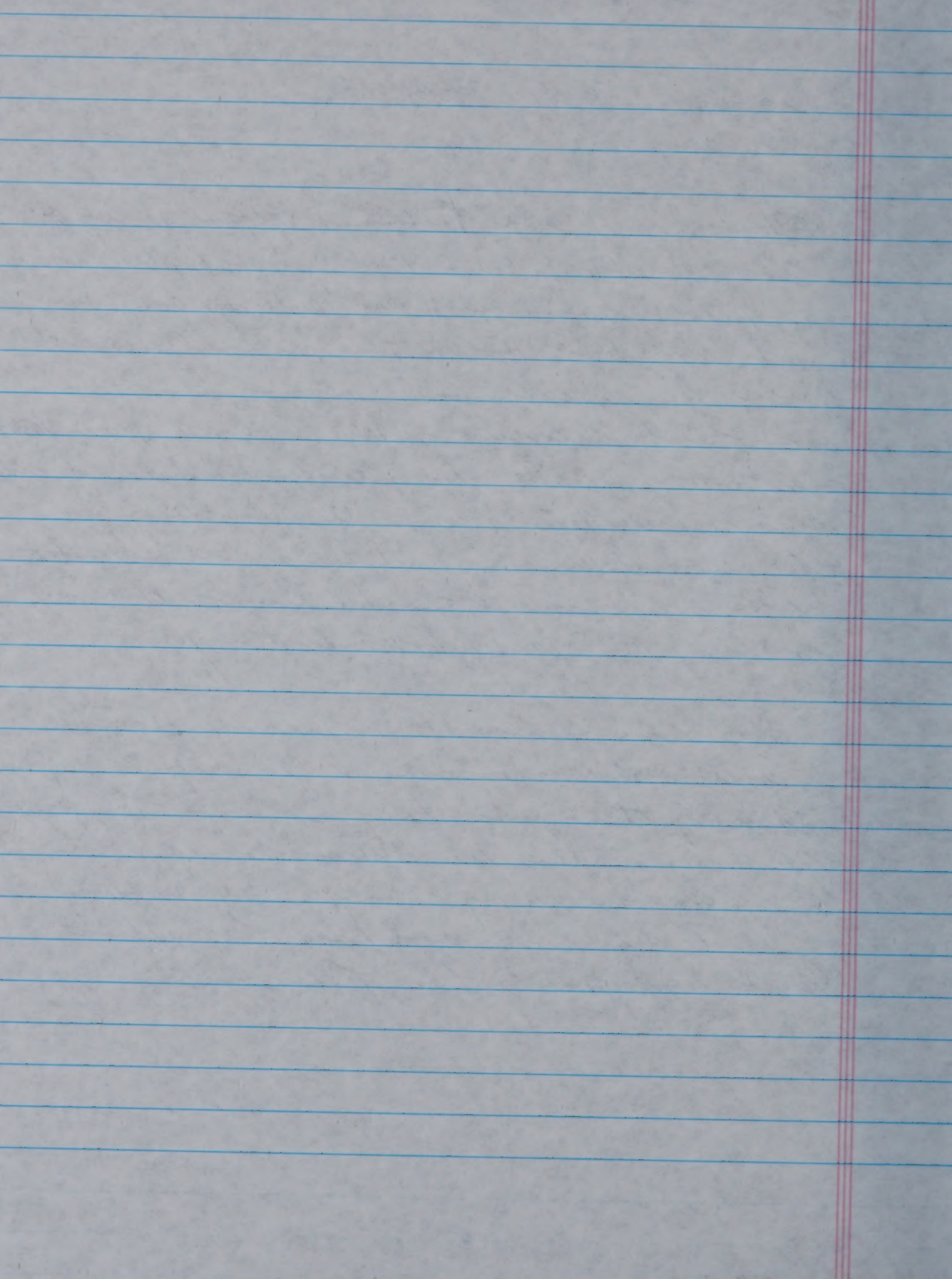
Charles Hill orphan of Thomas Hill decd being of full age for that purpose, came into court and made oath of Thomas Rorer as per guardianship accordingly appointed - and then for the said Rorer with ^{and John Jones} Sebastian Parker, his securities, came into court and swore to the will and acknowledged their bond in the presence of five pounds conditional as the law directs.

Dec. Ct 1813 Pitts BK 16 p 158

Reel 33414

The last will and Testament of John Turley dec'd was exhibited in Court that proved by the oaths of Two witnesses thereto subscribed and ordered to be recorded - that on the motion of Pleasant Pheara the executor therein named, who made oath thereto according to law who with George Dashi and Thomas Wright his Secuties entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of five hundred dollars ? conditional as the law ~~allows~~ directs. certificate is granted him for obtaining probate of the said wills in due form.

It is ordered that Philip Sharick, George Roarer, Abner Roarer Jr and George Craft or any three of them, who bring - - for the purpose as the law directs, do appraise in current money the personal estate of John Turley dec'd and that they return such appointments here therunto



187

Traveled up

The estate of John Tinsley deceased

Will Tinsley &c

Tinsley's Inventory

An Inventory of the appurtenments of John Tinsley dec^d property and appurtenments of Abraham Row Philip Hedrick & George Row, this 31 day of December 1813—

One bedstead bed two sheets & bed quilt.	2	14	0
1 Tick with feathering	0	10	0
1 pr Cotton Cards	0	7	0
1 Blanket with feathering	0	3	0
1 Dutch Oven & Lid	0	5	0
2 Old Sythes	0	0	6
1 Pot & pan Pathosky	0	9	0
2 Dishes 2 small Basins 3 plates & 2 spurs	0	10	0
1 Corner cupboard	0	6	0
1 Cotton Wheel	0	2	6
1 Pine Chest	0	6	0
1 Tub & Pail	0	4	0
1 Large Cask	0	3	0
2 Small do	0	3	0
2 Hagsheads & some Staves	0	10	0
1 Walnut Table	0	10	6
2 Young & green Pigs	1	6	0
2 Fatted Pigs	2	8	0
1 Mare	7	10	0
3 Head of Sheep	1	10	0
1 Bull cow & 11	3	6	0
1 Unmarked do & 10	3	0	0
Lot of Cattle work	0	2	6
	26	16	6

We the above named Appraisers having proceeded to a Appraise & Decided property which has been shew us. We do hereby certify the above & true Inventory of such Appurtenments, given and owned the date above written—

Abraham Row
Philip Hedrick
Geo Row
Pleasant Pharo Row

At a Court held for Pittsylvania County the 17 day of January 1814 This Inventory and Appurtenments of the Estate of John Tinsley dec^d returned to Court— and ordered to be Recorded—

Teste Will Tunstall, C. C.

Book of sale of the Estate of John Turley Dec^d sold at Auction on the 8th
December 1813.

<u>Nathaniel Turley</u>		Dr			
To 2 Walnut Tables			0	9	0
1 Chest with Feathers			0	7	0
		£	0	16	0
<u>Thomas Wright</u>		Dr			
To 2 Cows			0	4	2
2 Quarter Sacks, 2 Basins, 3 Plates & 3 Spoons			1	4	0
Molley Standford			0	1	7
		£	1	9	9
<u>Anthony Epperson</u>		Dr			
To 1 Tub, pair of Sack			0	3	10
1 Pot & P. Hook			0	15	6
1 Cotton Wheel			0	6	6
3 Heads of Sheep			1	19	2
1 Bell & Cow			4	5	6
1 Unmarked Dr			4	5	6
		£	11	16	0
<u>Jeremiah Keph Reese</u>		Dr			
To 1 Dutch Oven			0	12	0
1 Chest 3 Cylinders & P. Comb			0	12	0
		£	1	4	0
<u>James Turley</u>		Dr			
To 1 Corn Cupboard			0	7	1
1 Bedstead			0	1	6
1 Hogshead			0	2	1
		£	0	10	8
<u>William Morrison</u>		Dr			
To 1 pro Cotton Candy			0	14	9
1 Mare			8	14	0
		£	9	8	9
<u>Molley Standford</u>		Dr			
To 1 Bed on legs & Feathers			0	4	7
by back			0	3	0
Settles by T. Wright		£	0	1	7
<u>George Craft</u>		Dr			
To 1 Feather Bed & 2 Sheets			3	0	9
		£	3	0	9
<u>George Row</u>		Dr			
To 1 Hogshead & V. Stave			0	1	12
		£	0	1	12
<u>Elizabeth Barker</u>		Dr			
To 1 T. back			0	4	0
		£	0	4	0
<u>Jacob Traly</u>		Dr			
To 1 Cow & 2 Pigs			1	0	6

next
 John W. or manifest

Bottom BKE Zachariah Tully

33294

Pitt 509

To 1 White Table	0	9	0
1 White with Leather	0	7	0
	<u>£0</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>
Thomas Wright	Dr		
To 2 bars	0	4	2
2 Quarter Sicks, 2 Basins, 3 Plates & 3 Spoons	1	4	0
Molley Standford	0	1	7
	<u>£1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
Anthony Opperson	Dr		
To 1 Tub, 1 Pair of Sack	0	3	10
1 Pair of P. Hooky	0	15	6
1 Cotton Wheel	0	6	6
3 Heads of Sheep	1	19	2
1 Bell, 2 Saw	4	5	6
1 Unmarked Dr	4	5	6
	<u>£11</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>
Enoch Hefle Reese	Dr		
To 1 Dutch Coin	0	12	0
1 Chest 2 Cythra & P. Cornet	0	13	0
	<u>£1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>
James Tully	Dr		
To 1 Corned Beefhead	0	7	1
1 Beef Head	0	1	6
1 Hoghead	0	2	1
	<u>£0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>
William Morrison	Dr		
To 1 pro Cotton Candy	0	14	9
1 Mare	8	14	0
	<u>£9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
Molley Standford	Dr		
To 1 Red or Lag & Leather	0	4	7
by bar	0	3	0
Settled by T. Wright	<u>£0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
George Craft	Dr		
To 1 Feather Bed & 2 Shute	3	0	9
	<u>£3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>
George Row	Dr		
To 1 Hoghead & 1 Stave	0	1	12
	<u>£0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>
Elizabeth Barker	Dr		
To 1 T. bar	0	4	0
	<u>£0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
Jacob Traly	Dr		
To 1 Saw & 2 Piggy	1	0	6
	<u>£1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>
John Monicketo	Dr		
To 1 Feather Bonar	1	17	6
1 Dr	1	19	0

Top page A list of sale of the Estate of John Tully
Dec'd sold at auction on the 30th
Dec. 1813

James

Thom
Emm

James

William
Emm

John Monicketo

89

Phenylethylamine

Paul Clark	Dr			
To 1 Little Caskety		6	6	8
		6	6	8
Pleasant Pharis	Dr			
To 1 Saw & Pags		1	1	0
		1	1	0
Pleasant Pharis Paid 30 December 1813				

At a Court held for Pittsylvania County the 17th day of January 1814
 This Account of Sales of the Estate of John Taylor dec^d was presented
 in Court and Ordered to be Recorded
 Teste Will Tunstall, Clk

Thompson
Inventory

Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of Lucy Thompson dec^d
 taken pursuant to an Order from the County Court of Pittsylvania
 to us directed bearing date 15th Nov^r 1813 who being first sworn as the
 Law directs hath proceeded as follows (Viz)

To 1 Gray Horse	\$ 90	27	0	0
" 1 Bridle & Martin Girth & Collar	\$ 8	0	18	0
" 1 Man Saddle	\$ 5	1	10	0
" 1 Handicraft Smith metal K	\$ 1	0	6	0
" 1 American Letter Writer	\$ 1	0	6	0
" 1 Curry Comb & Brush		0	3	0
		\$ 30	3	0

Wm Shelton
 John West
 Tunstall Shelton

At a Court held for Pittsylvania County the 17th day of January
 1814 This Inventory & Appraisement of the Estate of Lucy Thom-
 pson dec^d was returned to Court and Ordered to be Recorded
 Teste Will Tunstall, Clk

Allen
Inventory

Agreeable to an Order of Pittsylvania Court we the undersigned
 have appraised the Estate of & returned Allen dec^d in the following
 manner To wit

To One Negro Woman named Betty	\$ 50	1
To One Cur saw and Two Tails	18	0
" One Shot Gun	12	0
" One bed 1 headstead & Furniture	36	0
" One bed Quilt	12	0
" Three Cloth hushy & 2 pair snappers	03	0
" 1 Bag Taylors Thimbles	05	50
" 1 hampstead & bed Things	05	50
" 1 School Book & bond moly	01	00

07

6700
 6300
 7500
 5700
 8200

William Simpson
Pharm. Disp.
Columbia College
William Simpson

Examined

At a court held for Perryman County the 17th day of
May 1879 This Resolving deposition of the State of South
Carolina Alred was presented in court and Read to be read

Fisher
W. J. Fisher

The Inventory of the Sale of the property of John Tinsley
Aged & Sold at Auction the 20th of Decr 1882 by Edward Stone Esq.
1/20th of Decr 1882 \$ 1 32

1 Walnut Table	\$ 1 38
1 Baird & Feather	1 17
2 Rugs	9 71
1 Set Paints	6 50
1 Oct Feathers	- 73
1 Tub Nail Sash	- 66
Pot No	2 38
Leather Wheel	1 18 1/2
Lens etc.	16 20
in Case	16 25
3 Lamps	1 33
1 Burner	2 17
Paints	2 12
in Case	1 10
Wagon Repairing Co.	1 10
Wagon Repairing Co.	1 10

77C 33294

I am assuming that the
John Turley inventory of 1813
is the same John Turley whose
personal property was sold
1819 - but are these
2 different John Turleys?
Note that the people involved
in the estate are the
same.

2722
2722

2722

1813	Warrant by Claims agent the Estate of John Turley decd		
1814	Claims agent	\$ 0	70
	Claims agent	0	25
	Claims do	1	22
	Claims do	6	18
	Claims do	1	37
1815	Claims do	3	96
1815	Said Tax	1	22
1816	Claims agent	1	22
1817	Claims agent	1	22
1818	Subst paid Thos Thompson	3	10 1/2
1818	David George Rouse as clerk	2	-
1819	John Smith as	49	29 1/2
	Pleasant Phears Exor Claim by a Judgment in		
	favor of John Rouse	11	18 1/2
	Claims by acct	3	17
	as auctioneer	2	11
	Thos Rouse Service rendered	3	11
	Remuneration on Collection	5	11
1815	Chain carrying	1	11
	Subst paid Thos Hart	2	11
1812	Claims by a Sheriff's receipt		
	And claims not do	\$ 117	31 1/2

Amount over paid by Pleasant Phears Exor. 9 1/2

Under the Commissioners appointed by descent for the purpose of settling & adjusting the account current of the Estate of John Turley decd

With Pleasant Phears the Executor do after carefully examining the

Within a P.D. Vouchers of the same find the amt of said P.D. Estate over

paid to be Twenty Two Cents & half Cents under and in the year of

1819

The said Commissioners

1819

1819

W Rorer
Geo. Craft
Geo. Smith

Box 2

Year	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
1813	1000			
1814	1000			
1815	1000			
1816	1000			
1817	1000			
1818	1000			
1819	1000			
1820	1000			
1821	1000			
1822	1000			
1823	1000			
1824	1000			
1825	1000			
1826	1000			
1827	1000			
1828	1000			
1829	1000			
1830	1000			
1831	1000			
1832	1000			
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1884	1000			
1885	1000			
1886	1000			
1887	1000			
1888	1000			
1889	1000			
1890	1000			
1891	1000			
1892	1000			
1893	1000			
1894	1000			
1895	1000			
1896	1000			
1897	1000			
1898	1000			
1899	1000			
1900	1000			

HW Rorer
George Craft
Jno Smith

1812 cont amt
aid claim's paid total \$ 117. 31 $\frac{3}{4}$
Amount overpaid by Pleasant Pearce
Exar 917 in instalment 117. 31 $\frac{3}{4}$

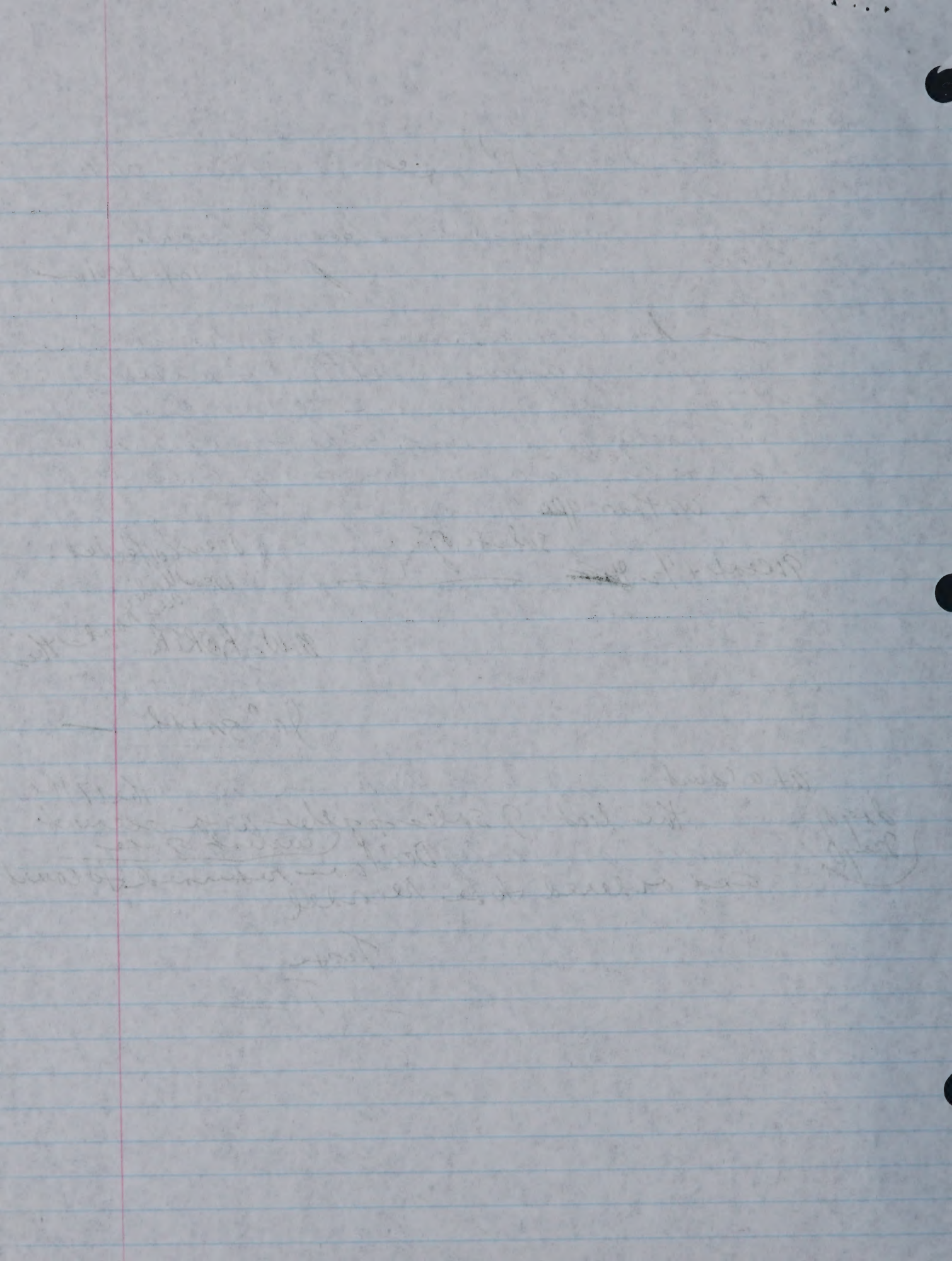
The Commissioners appointed by Court
for the purpose of settling & adjusting
the account current of the Estate of
John Turley Dec'd with Pleasant Pearce the
Executor do after carefully examining
the within ~~qrs~~ vouchers of the same find
the amt of sales of ~~the~~ Estate ~~of~~ over collected
91 cents + $\frac{1}{2}$ p^{ts} ~~and~~ ~~half~~ ^{over} under 29th
Day of April 1819

G. W. ROBER ^{our hands this}
George Craft
Jn^o Smith

At a Court held for Pittsylvania County the 17th
day of 1819 the list of sales together with account
Estate of John Turley Dec'd ^{current of the} was returned to court
and ordered to be recorded

Teste

— T —



Blk p271

Reel 33294

SALE

John Tarley Inventory

Pitts VA

sold at auction 20 Dec 1861
by Pleasant Pleas Exccutor

1 walnut table	1.50
1 Barrel + feathers	1.17
2 Kegs	2.71
1 ^{set} Dot Pewter	4.00
1 ^{set} Dot feathers	" .75
2 Kegs	1.71
1 tub pail	" .64
Pot + st	2.50
Cotton wheel	1.18.74
Cow H	16.25
Cow	14.25
3 Sheep	6.53
1 [?] Oxen or over	2.00
Chest	2.00
Cup board	1.12.71
Beast head [?] Magahed + c	1.00
^{or patten} pr Cotton	2.4
1 m	29.00
Bed + c	10. —

over

BKC

1 Hog &c " 187-
 1 cask " 6672
 1 Hog 3.41
 3 do 12.75
 1 set of Col - t 1.1470
 1 Hog 3.50

Court by claims against the Estate of
John Turley Senior dec'd.

1813	Clarks ticket	\$ 0.70	
1814	Clarks Ticket	0.25	
"	Clarks "	1.22	
"	Clarks "	1.18	
"	Clarks "	1.57	
1815	Clark "	3.74	
1815	Sam'l Tan or Jon	1.22	or Sand Toy
1816	Clarks ticket	1.32	
1817	? Livsey - Vest	2.00	
1816	Judgment paid Thomas Thompson	3.1670	
1818	paid George Romer as clerk	2.	
1819	pd John Smith <u>Senior</u>	49.2972	
<u>Pleasant Phears Exar</u> claim by			
a Judgment in			
favour of John Rush 11.48			
Chain by acct		3.00	
as auctioneer		2.00	? auctioneer
3 days service rendered		3.00	
Commissions or collections		5.00	
1815	chain or company	1.00	
Judgment pd ^{Polk} John			
1812	claim by a Sheriff's right	21.50	for
		40.8	

TURLEY FAMILY RECORDS

Compiled by

Beth Mitchell *1224 Stoneham Court
McLean VA 22101*

and

Deerfield MA - Mrs. Russ Amelia F. Miller - *Did Notter part - Deerfield, Ma*
Ruth Jeanne Turley Hetzler
7326 Rebecca Drive → Ruth Turley Collins *203-768-7636*
Alexandria VA 22307 Patricia Kelley Lindgren
Denzil and Maxine Carlisle
Camellus Wilson Buck
Mary Edna Mansfield Smith
Gladys Harden Smith
Ray Isbell
Lester F. Turley

Published by

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1981

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Turley Family Historical Research Association

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Zachariah 1820 census Kanawha Co.
p 112.

OTHERS

* Zachariah Turley, Jane Russell, and James Turley have made Pleasant Pharis, Executor of John Turley, Sr., deceased, our true and lawful attorney...to sell tract of land whereon the said John Turley, Senior, died which is mortgaged to John Smith...and from the net proceeds such sale to pay and satisfy the said Smith...and the surplus to distribute amongst the undersigned, Legatees...

Signed: John X Turley Senr., Patsey X Turley, Nancy X Barber, Zachariah Turley, James X Turley, Jane X Russell
Witnesses: Thomas Thompson, William Atkins, Thomas Wright, Robert Childress, Mary Childress, Daniel Ruffin⁵⁴

On 2 November 1815 in Kanawha County⁵⁵ Jane Russell came before me, Daniel Ruffner, Senr. Justice of the Peace for the County above named and acknowledged the above named to be her act and deed..."⁵⁶

On 2 December 1815 James Turley "one of the heirs of John Turley dec." paid \$200.00 to Pleasant Phears executor of John Turley, dec. to have his land confirmed. The acres were not given, but the old patent line was mentioned.⁵⁷

This John Turley lived on Harpen Creek, which flows south from Pigg River.⁵⁸ The following deeds, for land on Harpen Creek, relate to John Turley and his family.

1781 February 1. John Turley had a patent for 302 acres on branches of Harpen Creek.⁵⁹

1793 March 18. Samuel Hughes of Pittsylvania County to John Turley of the same for 115, 50 acres on north side of "harpen Creek" bound: Robertson, William Wright, Hughes own line. No witnesses.⁶⁰

1793 December 20. James Macmunday (McCurdy? See 1801, October 20, Childress heirs to John Smith) to John Turley for 17, 50 acres on Harpaining Creek. Bound: Creeck. Witnesses: Rice Turley (Zachariah), John Turley, James Turley.⁶¹

1806 August 4. John Turley, Jr. granted 28 acres upper side of Rocky Fork of Harpen Creek adjacent Robertson, Cook.⁶²

1808 August 13. John Turley, Sr. to James Turley, Jr. for 160, 100 acres on a branch of Harpin Creek and Courthouse road. Witnesses: William X Turley, Thomas Wright, Benjamin K. Kesse. Signed John X Turley.⁶³

1808 September 24. James Turley, son of John Turley, Sr. to John Smith for 153, mortgage 100 acres on Harpen Creek, where he (James Turley) now lives, granted to John Turley 1 February 1781 then to his son James. Witnesses: John Witcher, John Thompson, William Thompson. Signed James X Turley.⁶⁴

1808 September 24. John Turley, Sr. to John Smith for his and Zachariah Turley's debt, mortgage 202 acres being part of 302 acres granted 1 February 1781, on branches of Harpen Creek. Bound: Thomas Godfrey, James Stone. Witnesses: John Witcher, John Thompson, William Thompson. Signed James X Turley, Sr.⁶⁵

1808 December 5. Harmon Cook to John Turley, Jr. for 146, 9 acres on Rocky fork of Harpin Creek. Bound: self, Thomas Wright. Witnesses: Harmon Cook, Jr., Joshua Stone, William Morrison.⁶⁶

1818 December 21. James Turley to John Turley for \$100.00, 100 acres on Harpin Creek. Bound: Terrel, the road. Signed James X Turley, Elizabeth X Turley.⁶⁷

A John Turley was granted land in 1792 which he sold in 1799.

1792 August 8. John Turley granted 190 acres in Pittsylvania County on Bearskin Creek & Bannister River.⁶⁷

* 1799 May 20. John Turley, Sr. of Pittsylvania County to Alexander Mahan of the same for \$50.00, 190 acres by survey 9 March 1890 in Pittsylvania County near head of Bearskin Creek, a branch of Bannister River. Bound: Rebecca Mahan, John Ball, Devin. Signed John Turley, Sr. and Molley Turley (wife).⁶⁹

On 24 December 1793 John X Turley and Mary X Turley witnessed the will of James D. McMurdy in Pittsylvania County.⁷⁰

The following marriage records are in Pittsylvania County, Virginia:

John Turley m. Martha Turley August 1783, by Rev. Lazarus Dodson

Leonard Turley m. Susannah Morton 21 December 1790. Sur. John Dyer

Nathan Turley m. Levicy Barber 3 June 1790. Sur. John Dyer

Nathan Turley m. Polley Shaw 1 April 1801. Rev. Thos. Payne. Sur. Henry Polley

Thomas Grine Turley m. Amy Keesee 5 January 1792. Rev. Richard Elliott

Thomas Turley m. Mary Justice 7 March 1796. Sur. Nathan Turley. Rev. Richard Elliott

Thomas Turley m. Agness Childress 23 December 1799. Daughter of Richard. Sur. Robert Childress

William Turley m. Sally Turley 24 January 1800. Sur. Spencer Turley, James Turley. Rev. Thos. Payne

Zachariah Turley m. Peggy Childress 17 August 1797. Sur. Robert Childress

Richard Parsons m. Milley Turley 15 October 1804. Sur. John Turley. Rev. Thomas Payne

William Barber m. Nancy Turley 11 August 1785. Rev. David Barr

Robert Childress m. Polley Turley 1799. Rev. Richard Elliott

Floyd Turley involved in
Arthur Nash's marriage.
Arthur Nash was not Floyd

John James Turley 1830 Pitts Va
+ Eliza

Floyd Turley involved in
m. Mary
Floyd James
1754-1835
Floyd married
to Eliza
ca 1830

OTHERS

Joseph Midkiff m. Rebecca Turley 14 June 1793. Sur. Joseph Polley
Floyd Arthur Nash m. Polley Turley 24 November 1807, bond 16 November 1807, Rev. Joseph Hatchett
William Fielder m. Elizabeth Turley 6 February 1817, bond 1 February 1817. Sur. James Turley. Rev. Shadrack Mustain. *Wm Fielder with 2 sons Bond of Shadrack Turley.*
Pleasant Lacy m. Zepora Turley 29 October 1810. Daughter of James Turley, who is Sur. Rev. Joseph Hatchett
Floyd Turley m. Patsey Turley 23 November 1807. Daughter of James Turley, who consents. Sur. John Turley
John Turley m. Peggy Craine 7 May 1818. Sur. Jacob Craine. Rev. Shadrack Mustain
Stanford M. Turley m. Polly Crayne 17 June 1823. Sur. John Turley. James Turley, father of Stanford, consents. Rev. Ira Ellis
Bluford Goad m. Sophia Turley 30 July 1828. Sur. Spencer Turley
George Lacy m. Dorcas Turley 15 January 1810. Daughter of John Turley, Sur.
Lucindy Turley m. Micajah Hutson, March 1822
Ruth Turley m. John Lawrence, August 1832
Minerva Turley m. William Roscius, August, 1832

JOHN TURLEY OF KANAWHA COUNTY (WEST) VIRGINIA

This John Turley who appears on the 1840 census in Kanawha County, age 90-100, and therefore born 1740-1750, must certainly have been the older brother cited by James Turley (1754-1838) on his pension application of 1835 as living in Kanawha County. There is no other Turley living in Kanawha in 1835 who was older than James born in 1754.

Little is known of this John Turley. He may be the John Turley, Jr. listed on tax records of Pittsylvania County 1782 through 1815. Land record patterns in Pittsylvania County do not indicate that he owned land there, however. He must not be confused with the John Turley of Pittsylvania County who lived on Harpen Creek, with sons James, John, and Zachariah and who died in 1813.

The following land records help to divide the Turleys of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, into family groups.

Turley land records, Pittsylvania County, Virginia

Date	Harpen Creek		Acres
1781	John Turley	patent	302
1793	John Turley	buys	50
1793	John Turley	buys	50
1806	John Turley, Jr	grant	23 - poss son in law of SR.
1808	John x Turley Sr.	sells	100 to James Turley, Jr. son
1808	John Turley Sr. & Zachariah	mortg.	202
1808	James Turley, son of John Sr.	mortg. *	100 "where I now live"
1808	John Turley Jr.	buys	9 Rocky Fork - prob son in law of John SR
1818	James x Turley & Elizabeth x	sell *	100 to John Turley son
Tomahock Creek			
1797	James Turley Sr.	buys	206
1801	James Turley Sr. & Mary	sell	100 to James Turley Jr.
1803	James Turley Jr. & Esther	sell	100 to James Turley Sr.
1803	James & Turley Sr. & Mary	sell	99 to Robert Childress
1803	James Turley Sr. & Mary	sell	60 to William Turley
1803	James Turley Sr.	sells	60 to Samuel Turley
1805	James & Turley Sr.	sells	93 to Thomas Turley, Jr
1805	Thomas Turley Jr	mortg.	93
1808	Samuel x Turley & Rebecca	sell	50
Cherrystone Creek			
1797	Thomas Turley	buys	38
1797	Thomas Turley	buys	30
1801	James Turley	buys	50 Pole Bridge Branch
1802	Thomas Turley	buys	80
1802	James Turley Jr.	buys	41
1802	James Turley Jr	buys	25 Pole Bridge Branch
1803	Thomas Turley	buys	140
1806	Thomas Turley	grant	37
1807	Thomas Turley Sr.	buys	50
1808	Thomas Turley	sells	15
1809	John Turley	buys	?
1811	Thomas x Turley & Polly x	sell	80

One Tho Turley of Pitts Va by April 1819

Cherrystone Creek cont.		OTHERS	
1813	Thomas Turley	buys	50
1814	Thomas x Turley & Polley x	sell	155
1815	Thomas x Turley & Polley x	sell	65
Bareskin Creek ?			
1792	John Turley		
1799	John Turley Sr. & Molley	grant	190
		sell	190
Little Turkey Cock Creek			
1802	James Turley		
1804	James O Turley Sr.	grant	80
		sells	80

x = signed x
O = signed O

one
Nathan Turley
Shot & Wounded
Mr. Young

Other Turleys acquired land in Kanawha County, Virginia, by obtaining a grant from the Land Office of the Commonwealth of Virginia. In 1825 Nathan Turley, Jr. received 60 acres on Cole River.⁷¹ On 11 November 1831 Benjamin and Nathan Turley received grants. Nathan Turley had two grants: 69 acres on Crooked Creek and 165 acres on Crooked Creek.⁷² Benjamin Turley received 116 acres on the Cole River.⁷³ On 30 November 1838 Samuel Turley received a grant for 220 acres on Brown's Creek.⁷⁴ On the same date Nathan Turley received 362 acres on Alum Creek and 55 acres on the waters of Cole River.⁷⁵

The following marriage records were recorded in Kanawha County:

James Turley m. Elizabeth Slack 18 March 1804
Nathan Turley m. Betsy Smith 19 October 1817
John Midkiff m. Polly Turley 29 March 1820 *related*
John Turley m. Susan Smith 24 March 1821 - *San Preston museum*
Caroline Turley m. Matthew P. Wyatt 1821
George W. Turley m. Drusilla Parsons 15 January 1853
George W. Turley m. Elizabeth Webb 21 December 1856
George W. Turley m. Juliette E. Bowman 13 January 1858
Andrew J. Turley m. Mary J. Miller 30 December 1869
Hezakiah Turley m. Geneva Wood 23 December 1866
Jackson Turley m. Melissa Midkiff 17 December 1866 *related*
John H. Turley m. Louise E. Lacy 3 November 1862 *related*
Lawson Turley m. Tabitha Hill 28 October 1866
Meredith Turley m. Susan Jones 23 May 1861
Nathan Turley m. Susan Hager 31 December 1862
William H. Turley m. Sarah Snodgrass 20 July 1874
William Turley m. Matilda Bragg 16 May 1877
Albert M. Turley m. Henrietta Chandler 27 April 1878
John C. Turley m. Margaret A. Paully 1 July 1880
Henry Turley m. Mary Susan Herald 3 June 1882.⁷⁶

CENSUS RECORDS

The following census records are from Kanawha County, Virginia.⁷⁷

1850 census: Nathan Turley 54, Mariah 31, John 18, Margaret 16, Jane 10, Andrew 8, Eliza 6, Laurence 5 (probably Larrison), Noah 4, Nathaniel 11 months
1850 census: Berry Turley 53, Nancy 33, Merideth 11, Jackson 10, Rebecca 7, Mary 6, Bird 18

1850 census: John Turley 45, Susan 44, Columbus 21, Mary J. 15, Emmozeth 14, Serena 17, Jackson D. 9, Joannah 7, John H. or A? 4

1850 census: Heseekiah Turley 28, Louisa 22, Lauretta 1, Elizabeth 39, Dry 15, Washington 13, Malinda 10, Heseekiah 7, Silas 7, Mary 2, Martha 2; Living with family - John Lively 70

The will of Jack (John) Turley, Kanawha County, Virginia, was proved 12 June 1848. The will was dated 11 May 1848 and named wife Betsey and children: Bethany, Serena, Daidan, Washington, Lilla, Hezakiah, Silas, Mary and Martha. The estate was to be divided after the youngest daughter was twenty-one. The witnesses to the will were Lemuel Midkiff, Calvin Midkiff and Bradford Hill.⁷⁸

On 6 November 1815 Lewis Thomas of Kanawha County sold 100 acres in Kanawha County to John Turley for \$400.00. Witnesses to the deed were Samuel Midkiff, Joseph Midkiff and Nathan Turley.⁷⁹ On 11 September 1824 John Turley of Kanawha County sold 40 acres

*these were at
John Turley's
house in Lively*

related

OTHERS

for \$100.00 to Nathan Turley. Witnesses were John Sidas and Joseph Midkiff.⁸⁰ On 12 May 1818 Joseph Thomas of Kanawha County and Rebecca his wife sold 223 acres for \$400 to John Turley, Jr. of Kanawha County. The witnesses were Reuben Slaughter, John Wilson and Adam x Griffith.⁸¹ On 8 October Samuel D. Honeyman of Kanawha County and Mary his wife sold 500 acres in Kanawha County for \$200 to Nathan Turley.⁸²

In 1833 the appraisal and sale bill for the estate of Zachariah Turley was recorded in Kanawha County. In 1864 the appraisal and sale bill for the estate of John Turley was recorded.⁸³

Some of the Turleys from Pittsylvania County moved to Caldwell County and Crittenden County, Kentucky.⁸⁴

1850 census: Sanford Turley 50 b. Va, Polly 45 b. Va, Elizabeth 25 b. Va. (rest b. Ky.) Crittenden John 20, Nancy 19, Katy 18, Peggy 15, Isaac A. 14, William F. 12, Sanford Kentucky 10, H.G. 8, Jasper S. 6, Rachel T. 1, Thomas F. 5 months

1860 census: Sanford 59, Polly 56, Nancy 27, William F. 22, Sanford M. 20, Henry G. 16, Crittenden Jasper S. 14, Rachel T. 13, Thomas F. 9

1850 census: John H. Turley 25 b. Va, Sarah A. 19 b. Va; Lucinda M. 1 b. Caldwell City, Caldwell Co. Ky., Margaret Turley 52 b. Va, Deucica (f) J. 19 b. Crittenden City, Ky, Kentucky Matilda A. 16 b. Caldwell City, Ky., Isabella 13 b. Caldwell City, Ky., Lucy A. 10

1850 census: Hiram G. Turley 29 b. Va, Amanda 24, James C. 4, Nancy J. 1; living with Caldwell Co. family James Sample 22 and Audren Sample 18, laborers

1860 census: Hiram G. Turley 38, Amanda 32, James C. 13, Nancy J. 10, Margaret A. 9, Caldwell Co. Thomas B. 7, Elizabeth 5; living with family James Pearce 19, school Kentucky teacher

CIVIL WAR RECORDS

Many of the Turleys who served in the Civil War from the part of Virginia that later became West Virginia applied for and received a pension from the U.S. Government. The following records are given in alphabetical order, and no attempt has been made to place them in families; however, the census records given above show some of the family connections.⁸⁵

ANDREW J. TURLEY - SC 482-634. Corporal in Co. C, 13 W. Va. Inf. Vol. He was born 7 March 1840 (or 1841) and died 7 March 1915 in Kanawha County. He was described as 5'8 1/2", with dark complexion and hair, and blue eyes. A farmer, Andrew J. Turley lived on Alum Creek, Washington District. He married 31 December 1869 Mary J. Miller who was born 21 April 1855. They were married in Washington District, eight miles from St. Albans by Rev. George Griffith. Children of Andrew J. and Mary J. (Miller) Turley:

- i. John H. Turley b. 7 October 1871 - a worker
- ii. Effie A. Turley b. 20 June 1872
- iii. Helen Turley b. 15 December 1873, d. before 1915
- iv. Louisa Turley b. 4 September 1875
- v. Joseph Turley b. 1 April 1878
- vi. French Turley b. 2 March 1880
- vii. Kellem Turley b. 6 May 1882
- viii. Delsie Turley b. 14 August 1884
- ix. Harmon Turley b. 28 April 1891
- x. Chloe Turley b. 22 February 1893
- xi. Clyda Turley b. 20 February 1895

The father of Andrew J. Turley was Nathan Turley and his mother was Mariaar[sic] who died young. C. C. Turley was a witness to the pension application. Levi Midkiff and Lairson x Turley gave affidavits.

CHARLES HAMILTON TURLEY - W 708-212. Co. G, 5 W. Va. Vol. Inf. He enlisted 8 March 1863 and was discharged 21 July 1865 at Cumberland, Maryland. Charles Hamilton Turley was born 8 October 1846 at Proctorville and died 12 July 1910. He was described as 5'8", with fair complexion, grey eyes and dark hair. He was a musician and lived in Lawrence County, Ohio. In 1899 his post office was Labelle. He married 27 December 1866 Caroline Augusta Marks who died 15 November 1915. They were married by Rev. Daniel Waddell. Children of Charles Hamilton and Caroline Augusta (Marks) Turley:

- i. Josie Blanche Turley b. 5 March 1870
- ii. Daisy Turley b. 13 March 1875
- iii. Linnie Augusta Turley b. 27 July 1877

Note that in 1850 Caldwell 533

Mgt Turley is a separate hb. from John H.
900 R. Estate

See BK 9 down "DEFEAT, DISASTER & DEDICATION by Bruce
for the "Triton" ship & the Hurricane pp 114-131 Burgoyne



JOHANNES SCHWALM HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION INC.

Member Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies
Registry for Descendants of Hessian Troops
Public Depository, Gratz (PA) Historical Society

Contributions are tax-deductible



7 July 1997

Dr. Hazel G. Pflueger
3351 Saguache Circle
County Road 261J
Nathrop, CO 81236

Dear Dr. Pflueger:

Your undated letter regarding Konrad Krain, addressed to our Pennsauken Office was referred to me for a response.

Konrad/Conrad Krain is indeed on the military records and he served in Co. 5 of the von Knyphausen Regt. What the IGS did not tell you was that Konrad was captured at the Battle of Trenton and taken to Lancaster, PA. He was subsequently exchanged in the General Exchange of 1778. His name appears on a list of Hessian POWs, dated 17 June 1778, sent to Philadelphia under the escort of Capt. Michael Opp, by order of Elias Boudinot, Commissary General of Prisoners.

Subsequently he was put aboard the Ship Triton in New York Harbor with his Company for transfer to Canada in August/Sept. of 1779. The fleet was caught in a horrible storm—perhaps the worst ever recorded in the North Atlantic. The Ship Adamant sank and the Ships Molly and Triton separated from the fleet and drifted as far south as the "Outer Banks" of NC. Eventually they were captured by the American Navy and the Hessians aboard were put ashore near what is now Atlantic City and marched to the jail in Phila., arriving there in early October. Subsequently he was "farmed out" to work for Matheus Schmidt in Lancaster, PA. According to the records he never returned to his unit. With that information you should be able to determine if he was married in Lancaster Co. before moving to VA. He may have even married a daughter of Schmidt or a neighbor.

You mention that his will was probated in Pittsylvania Co. VA in 1718. (Likely 1818). You should secure a legible copy of his signature as shown on the original will which is on file in the County Court House. That will give you his correct name. If it should happen that he could not write, of course it will be signed with an "X". A copy as it appears on the recording in the Will Book will do you no good. You can write to the County Clerk of Courts and secure that.

The village where he was born, Allendorf, is located in Schwalmstadt and has the modern zip code of D34613 Schwalmstadt/Allendorf. This is incidental, but may hold some interest to you. When I took my last tour group to Hessen back in 1989, the group attended worship services in the small village church in Allendorf. JSJA Inc. was responsible for organizing a cultural exchange group in the Schwalmstadt area named the Familienvereinigung der Schwalm's e.V. The Director, Reinhold Schwalm lives in Allendorf. Our ancestor, Johannes Schwalm, who served in the Leib Co. of the von Knyphausen Regt., grew up in Merzhausen just a few kilometers northwest of Allendorf.

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Public Depository, Grafton, PA Historical Society



JSHA and a group of Schwalm from Canada hosted the German group last summer. I will likely know more about the plans for a tour group going to Schwalmstadt and a two week tour of Hessen in late July/early August of 1998, after our board meeting on 13 July. If you are interested, I will be happy to put you in contact with the person heading up the group. You would be staying in private homes the first few nights. Seats will be limited.

If you elected to join JSHA, Inc., and I trust you will do so, I will be happy to tell you how to go about finding out about your ancestor's family in Allendorf. Perhaps the house in which he was born may still be standing and there may be family members in the area.

Enclosed is a brochure which describes our organization. Our 1997 journal is due from the printer this week. You should also be interested in the Certificate Program.

We look forward to hearing from you again.

Sincerely,

M. A. SCHWALM, Editorial Staff

Enc. (3)



JOHANNES SCHWALM HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION INC.

Member Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies
Registry for Descendants of Hessian Troops
Public Depository, Gratz (PA) Historical Society

Contributions are tax-deductible



15 Sept. 1997

Ms. Jacqueline Humphrey
3484 Saddle Brook Drive
Melbourne, FL 32934

Dear Ms. Humphrey:

Thank you for your note dated 10 Sept. regarding your ancestor Konrad Krain. So that you better comprehend my response, first a few paragraphs on the operations of JSHA, Inc.

JSHA, Inc. is a non-profit historical association incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania and has tax deductible status from the IRS. It is operated entirely by volunteers. Among its goals are the research, publication and preservation of the history, culture, art forms, genealogy, religious, economic and social practices of those German troops (lumped generically under the heading of Hessians) who served as auxiliaries to the British Crown during the American Revolution, and especially those 6000 who remained the US and Canada after the War.

The funds which provide for this work come from associate memberships (\$20 per year), sale of publications and contributions, in that order. Members receive a copy of the annual journal.

Because of the limited people resources, especially those with any knowledge of the German and British military records and the 18th Century Germanic Script, in which most of the German records appear, and the increased interest that has been created, I have been forced to adopt the following policy:

JSHA is in no position to do genealogical studies. For members I will make a preliminary check of my (personal files) for the names of soldier ancestors of members and carry on limited correspondence. For others, there is an hourly fee of \$10, with an advance payment of \$40 (check made payable to JSHA, Inc.) Inquiries are handled in the order in which they are received. Money for research and letter writing time not spent is refunded.

Having said all of that I will request that you and Hazel Pflueger get together and funnel your requests through one source. It is not fair to members and those who have paid for research time for me to have to spend my time corresponding with two individuals on the same soldier.

The "narrative" as you put it which I sent to Hazel comes from years of my own research of Marburg records and from sources in my files. The earliest record was published in 1976 in our book, "Johannes Schwalm The Hessian" LOC Cat #76-46802, page 236--long out of print. The next one is found in our 1981 Journal Vol. 2, No. 1, page 10. We published a list of Trenton POWs in our 1985 Journal, Vol 3 No. 1. The remainder comes from being able to interpret what is and what is not included in Hettrina. After working with Hettrina for 20 years I am still finding missing links and having discussions with Marburg. Unfortunately, it is now becoming a problem because the University Students who did the "leg work" are now scattered around Germany.

record
what?

He
can't
cite
his
source

I am glad you are finding the work of Bruce Burgoyne of interest. He served on our board and our editorial staff for a number of years and he has donated a lot of his un-published work to our depository.

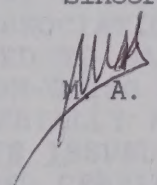
If Conrad Crain left no will, then it is likely that he died intestate and there should be court records stating that fact. There should be court action permitting the bond to be posted. This in itself might be revealing. Also, after the inventory was taken, there should have been "settlement paper" to satisfy the court action.

It is essential, as I pointed out to Hazel that if you want to "nail down" the story on Konrad that somebody find out when and where Konrad was married and to whom. Looking at the original church record it is possible that the pastor, who was most likely a German, entered Konrad's name correctly. There may have been some early children born and baptised in PA. You understand that the C and K were used interchangeably in the German language. In order to maintain some semblance of order I have used the spelling used by the military records as recorded in Hetrina.

One final comment. To date where we have had people confirm the place and date of birth of soldiers listed in Hetrina, 99+% of the cases, the town listed was the town of birth. There are a very few cases where we have not been able to find the place of birth. Also, in some very few cases, the town listed was the village from where the soldier was drafted or enlisted and not his town of birth. It is my belief and guess that Konrad was born in Allendorf.

I trust this has been helpful to you. You may be interested in our Certificate program. See the attached.

Sincerely,


M. A. SCHWALM, Editorial Staff

Enc.

C - D - R-1

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

THE JOHANNES SCHWALM HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, INC. IS PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THAT IT HAS INAUGURATED A PROGRAM OF ISSUING A CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION TO THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO CAN TRACE THEIR BLOODLINE TO A HESSIAN SOLDIER WHO REMAINED IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE CERTIFICATE IS IN FRAKTUR FORM MEASURING 9" BY 12" AND WAS DESIGNED BY DAVID HOFFMAN FROM DENVER, PA. IT WILL BE SUITABLE FOR FRAMING AND WILL HAVE AN INTRINSIC VALUE AS A WORK OF ART.

ACROSS THE TOP, ARRANGED IN AN ARCH ARE THE FLAGS (IN COLOR) OF THE SIX GERMAN PRINCIPALITIES WHO SUPPLIED SOLDIERS PLUS THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN. THE FRAKTUR IS PRINTED ON TOP GRADE PARCHMENT COLORED PAPER, UTILIZING TYPICAL PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH COLORS

EACH CERTIFICATE WILL BE SERIALLY NUMBERED AND WILL BE HAND LETTERED BY THE ARTIST. IT WILL CARRY THE CORPORATE SEAL OF JSHA AND THE SIGNATURE OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY.

IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT ALL INDIVIDUAL GENEALOGIES THAT ARE ACCEPTED UNDER THE CERTIFICATE PROGRAM WILL BE MAINTAINED ON A COMPUTER, UTILIZING THE MORMON PERSONAL ANCESTRAL FILE SOFTWARE.

THE GENEALOGICAL WORK REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE APPLICATION IS DEMANDING AND REQUIRES A RELATIVELY HIGH DEGREE OF EXACTNESS. A DETAILED SET OF INSTRUCTIONS ARE INCLUDED WITH EACH APPLICATION. THE DECISION TO ACCEPT OR REJECT AN APPLICATION AND THE SUBSEQUENT DECISION TO ISSUE A CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION IS SOLELY THAT OF THE JOHANNES SCHWALM HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

BECAUSE OF THE FUNDS INVESTED TO DATE AND THE ESTIMATED COST OF MAINTAINING IT AS A VIABLE ON-GOING PROGRAM, THERE IS A NON-REFUNDABLE CHARGE OF \$10 FOR A SERIALLY NUMBERED APPLICATION WHICH IS GOOD FOR ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE ISSUED. THERE IS AN ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF \$40 FOR THE HAND LETTERED CERTIFICATE.

MAIL YOUR REQUEST FOR AN APPLICATION TOGETHER WITH A CHECK FOR \$10 PAYABLE TO JSHA INC.

TO:

MR. MARK A. SCHWALM
JOHANNES SCHWALM HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
4807 OLD SPARTANBURG RD. APT. 800-F
TAYLORS, SC 29687

PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME OF THE HESSIAN SOLDIER UNDER WHOSE NAME YOU WILL FILE WHEN REQUESTING THE APPLICATION.

MAS
JULY 1993

not done

Marburg 1976

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

THE JOHANNES SCHWALM HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, INC. IS PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THAT IT HAS INAUGURATED A PROGRAM OF ISSUING A CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION TO THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO CAN TRACE THEIR BLOODLINE TO A GERMAN SOLDIER WHO REMAINED IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE CERTIFICATE IS IN FRAMING FORM MEASURING 9" BY 12" AND WAS DESIGNED BY DAVID BOHRMAN FROM DENVER, CO. IT WILL BE SUITABLE FOR FRAMING AND WILL HAVE AN INTRINSIC VALUE AS A WORK OF ART.

ACROSS THE TOP, ARRANGED IN AN ARCH ARE THE WORDS (IN GOLD) OF THE SIX GERMAN PRINCIPALITIES WHO SUPPLIED SOLDIERS PLUS THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN. THE FRAMING IS PRINTED ON TOP GRADE PARCHMENT COLORED PAPER, UTILIZING TYPICAL PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH COLORS.

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IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT ALL INDIVIDUAL GENEALOGISTS THAT ARE ACCEPTED UNDER THE CERTIFICATE PROGRAM WILL BE MAINTAINED ON A COMPUTER, UTILIZING THE COMMON PERSONAL ANCESTRAL FILE SOFTWARE.

THE GENEALOGICAL WORK REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE APPLICATION IS DEMANDING AND REQUIRES A RELATIVELY HIGH DEGREE OF EXACTNESS. A DETAILED SET OF INSTRUCTIONS ARE INCLUDED WITH EACH APPLICATION. THE DECISION TO ACCEPT OR REJECT AN APPLICATION AND THE SUBSEQUENT DECISION TO ISSUE A CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION IS SOLELY THAT OF THE JOHANNES SCHWALM HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

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MAIL YOUR REQUEST FOR AN APPLICATION TOGETHER WITH A CHECK FOR \$10 PAYABLE TO JSHA INC.

TO:

MR. MARK A. SCHWALM
JOHANNES SCHWALM HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
4803 OLD SPARTANBURG RD. APT. 800-F
FAYETTE, NC 28427

PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME OF THE GERMAN SOLDIER UNDER WHOM NAME YOU WILL FILE WHEN REQUESTING THE APPLICATION.

MAS
JULY 1993

**VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN
DER ARCHIVSCHULE MARBURG
- INSTITUT FÜR ARCHIVWISSENSCHAFT -**

Nr. 10

**HESSISCHE TRUPPEN IM AMERIKANISCHEN
UNABHÄNGIGKEITSKRIEG
(HETRINA)**

Index nach Familiennamen

Bd. III

**Bearbeitet
vom 13. wissenschaftlichen Lehrgang
und dem 12. Inspektorenlehrgang
unter der Leitung von
Inge Auerbach und Otto Fröhlich**

Marburg 1976

Handwritten notes:
1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
EAST 1. 1. 1.
1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

3

3280	KRAEMER	HENRICH	0/0	034920	KR	ERB1	04	6:1783	8815/15
3281	KRAEMER	WILHELM	0/0		MU	LGF4	09	11:1776	4410/448
3282	KRAEMER		0/0						
3283	KRAEMER		1745/46	PATERSBERG	D5421	KR	ERB2	04	5:1777
3284	KRAEMER		1745/46	PATERSBERG	D5421	GE	LGF4	01	4:1775
3285	KRAEMER		1746/47	RUPPERTSHOFEN	D5420	GE	LGF1	01	0:1783
3286	KRAEMER		1747/48	RUPPERTSHOFEN	D5420	GE	LGF1	01	4:1775
3287	KRAFFT	GEORG	1746/47	WATZELMAIN	D5420	GE	LGF1	01	0:1783
3288	KRAFFT	GOTTFRIED	1765/66	ESCHWEGE	D3448	GE	LGF3	20	4:1775
3289	KRAFFT	GOTTFRIED	1764/65	FREIBERG	X9200	GE	ERB1	01	0:1785
3290	KRAFFT	HENRICH	0/0	FREIBERG	X9200	GE	LGF1	03	2:1783
			1753/54	RAUSCHHOLZHAUSEN	D3571	GE	LGF1	01	3:1783
								0:1783	SR313
3291	KRAFFT	JOHANNES	1759/60	NIEDERHARD	D3571	GE	LGF5	01	0:1783
3292	KRAFFT	LUDWIG	1754/55	NIEDERHARD	D3571	GE	LGF5	01	0:1783
3293	KRAFFT	WIGAND	0/0	WILLINGSHAUSEN	D3579	GE	KNY1	11	0:1783
3294	KRAFFT	WIGAND	0/0	WILLINGSHAUSEN	D3579	GE	KNY1	11	2:1777
3295	KRAFFT	WILHELM	1754/55	WESTUFFELN	D3521	GE	KNY1	07	7:1781
3296	KRAFFT	WILHELM	0/0	WESTUFFELN	D3521	GE	RAL3	01	0:1775
3297	KRAFFT		1753/54	EHRINGEN	D3540	GE	RAL3	07	1:1777
3298	KRAFFT		1764/65	KRAIBURG/GREYBERG	D8261	GE	LRI2	01	2:1783
3299	KRAFFT	CHRISTOPH	1748/49	ESCHWEGE	D3448	GE	LGF1	01	0:1783
3300	KRAFFT	JOHANNES	1758/59	SCHWEINSBERG	D3574	GE	ERB4	01	0:1775
								2:1779	8843/23

8301	KRAFT	JOHANNES	1758/59	SCHWEINSBERG	D3574	GE	KNY2	03	9:1779	8843/17
8302 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>HENRICH</td> <td>1753/54</td> <td>HENGESBERG</td> <td>D3579</td> <td>GE <td>KNY4</td> <td>01</td> <td>4:1775</td> <td>SR398</td> </td>	KRAIN	HENRICH	1753/54	HENGESBERG	D3579	GE <td>KNY4</td> <td>01</td> <td>4:1775</td> <td>SR398</td>	KNY4	01	4:1775	SR398
8303 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>HENRICH</td> <td>0/0</td> <td>HENGESBERG</td> <td>D3579</td> <td>GE <td>KNY4</td> <td>07</td> <td>11:1776</td> <td>4410/479</td> </td>	KRAIN	HENRICH	0/0	HENGESBERG	D3579	GE <td>KNY4</td> <td>07</td> <td>11:1776</td> <td>4410/479</td>	KNY4	07	11:1776	4410/479
8304 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>HENRICH</td> <td>1769/70</td> <td>NEUKIRCHEN</td> <td>D3579</td> <td>GE <td>KNY4</td> <td>20</td> <td>0:1785</td> <td>SR399</td> </td>	KRAIN	HENRICH	1769/70	NEUKIRCHEN	D3579	GE <td>KNY4</td> <td>20</td> <td>0:1785</td> <td>SR399</td>	KNY4	20	0:1785	SR399
8305 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>JAKOB</td> <td>1758/59</td> <td>HENGESBERG</td> <td>D3579</td> <td>GE <td>KNY1</td> <td>12</td> <td>1:1779</td> <td>8843/1</td> </td>	KRAIN	JAKOB	1758/59	HENGESBERG	D3579	GE <td>KNY1</td> <td>12</td> <td>1:1779</td> <td>8843/1</td>	KNY1	12	1:1779	8843/1
8306 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>JOHANNES</td> <td>0/0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>GE <td>KNY1</td> <td>11</td> <td>2:1777</td> <td>4410/539</td> </td>	KRAIN	JOHANNES	0/0			GE <td>KNY1</td> <td>11</td> <td>2:1777</td> <td>4410/539</td>	KNY1	11	2:1777	4410/539
8307 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>JOHANNES</td> <td>0/0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>GE <td>KNY1</td> <td>11</td> <td>9:1779</td> <td>8843/16</td> </td>	KRAIN	JOHANNES	0/0			GE <td>KNY1</td> <td>11</td> <td>9:1779</td> <td>8843/16</td>	KNY1	11	9:1779	8843/16
8308 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>JOHANNES</td> <td>0/0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>GE <td>KNY1</td> <td>11</td> <td>9:1782</td> <td>8843/20</td> </td>	KRAIN	JOHANNES	0/0			GE <td>KNY1</td> <td>11</td> <td>9:1782</td> <td>8843/20</td>	KNY1	11	9:1782	8843/20
8309 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>JOHANNES</td> <td>0/0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>GE <td>KNY1</td> <td>11</td> <td>11:1782</td> <td>8843/28</td> </td>	KRAIN	JOHANNES	0/0			GE <td>KNY1</td> <td>11</td> <td>11:1782</td> <td>8843/28</td>	KNY1	11	11:1782	8843/28
8310 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>JOHANNES</td> <td>0/0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>GE <td>KNY1</td> <td>11</td> <td>5:1783</td> <td>8843/10</td> </td>	KRAIN	JOHANNES	0/0			GE <td>KNY1</td> <td>11</td> <td>5:1783</td> <td>8843/10</td>	KNY1	11	5:1783	8843/10
8311 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>KONRAD</td> <td>1748/49</td> <td>ALLENDORF</td> <td>D3579</td> <td>GE <td>KNY5</td> <td>01</td> <td>4:1775</td> <td>SR398</td> </td>	KRAIN	KONRAD	1748/49	ALLENDORF	D3579	GE <td>KNY5</td> <td>01</td> <td>4:1775</td> <td>SR398</td>	KNY5	01	4:1775	SR398
8312 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>KONRAD</td> <td>0/0</td> <td>ALLENDORF</td> <td>D3579</td> <td>GE <td>KNY5</td> <td>11</td> <td>2:1777</td> <td>4410/540</td> </td>	KRAIN	KONRAD	0/0	ALLENDORF	D3579	GE <td>KNY5</td> <td>11</td> <td>2:1777</td> <td>4410/540</td>	KNY5	11	2:1777	4410/540
8313 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>KONRAD</td> <td>0/0</td> <td>ALLENDORF</td> <td>D3579</td> <td>GE <td>KNY5</td> <td>11</td> <td>9:1779</td> <td>8843/16</td> </td>	KRAIN	KONRAD	0/0	ALLENDORF	D3579	GE <td>KNY5</td> <td>11</td> <td>9:1779</td> <td>8843/16</td>	KNY5	11	9:1779	8843/16
8314 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>KONRAD</td> <td>0/0</td> <td>ALLENDORF</td> <td>D3579</td> <td>GE <td>KNY5</td> <td>11</td> <td>9:1782</td> <td>8843/28</td> </td>	KRAIN	KONRAD	0/0	ALLENDORF	D3579	GE <td>KNY5</td> <td>11</td> <td>9:1782</td> <td>8843/28</td>	KNY5	11	9:1782	8843/28
8315 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>KONRAD</td> <td>0/0</td> <td>ALLENDORF</td> <td>D3579</td> <td>GE <td>KNY5</td> <td>11</td> <td>11:1782</td> <td>8843/28</td> </td>	KRAIN	KONRAD	0/0	ALLENDORF	D3579	GE <td>KNY5</td> <td>11</td> <td>11:1782</td> <td>8843/28</td>	KNY5	11	11:1782	8843/28
8316 <td>KRAIN</td> <td>KONRAD</td> <td>0/0</td> <td>ALLENDORF</td> <td>D3579</td> <td>GE <td>KNY5</td> <td>11</td> <td>5:1783</td> <td>8843/11</td> </td>	KRAIN	KONRAD	0/0	ALLENDORF	D3579	GE <td>KNY5</td> <td>11</td> <td>5:1783</td> <td>8843/11</td>	KNY5	11	5:1783	8843/11
8317 <td>GRAM</td> <td>BURKHARD</td> <td>1751/52</td> <td>HAUEDA</td> <td>D3521</td> <td>GE <td>LRI5</td> <td>01</td> <td>5:1775</td> <td>SR296</td> </td>	GRAM	BURKHARD	1751/52	HAUEDA	D3521	GE <td>LRI5</td> <td>01</td> <td>5:1775</td> <td>SR296</td>	LRI5	01	5:1775	SR296
8318 <td>GRAM</td> <td>BURKHARD</td> <td>1747/48</td> <td>HAUEDA</td> <td>D3521</td> <td>GE <td>LRI5</td> <td>01</td> <td>2:1783</td> <td>SR297</td> </td>	GRAM	BURKHARD	1747/48	HAUEDA	D3521	GE <td>LRI5</td> <td>01</td> <td>2:1783</td> <td>SR297</td>	LRI5	01	2:1783	SR297
8319 <td>GRAM</td> <td>KONRAD</td> <td>1755/56</td> <td>BURGUFFELN</td> <td>D3521</td> <td>GE <td>RAL4</td> <td>18</td> <td>7:1783</td> <td>8834/237</td> </td>	GRAM	KONRAD	1755/56	BURGUFFELN	D3521	GE <td>RAL4</td> <td>18</td> <td>7:1783</td> <td>8834/237</td>	RAL4	18	7:1783	8834/237
8320 <td>GRAM</td> <td>KONRAD</td> <td>1750/51</td> <td>HAUEDA</td> <td>D3521</td> <td>GE <td>LRI5</td> <td>01</td> <td>2:1783</td> <td>SR297</td> </td>	GRAM	KONRAD	1750/51	HAUEDA	D3521	GE <td>LRI5</td> <td>01</td> <td>2:1783</td> <td>SR297</td>	LRI5	01	2:1783	SR297
8321 <td>KRAMER</td> <td>CHRISTIAN</td> <td>1765/66</td> <td>TODENHAUSEN</td> <td>D3579</td> <td>GE <td>RAL3</td> <td>02</td> <td>4:1783</td> <td>8834/217</td> </td>	KRAMER	CHRISTIAN	1765/66	TODENHAUSEN	D3579	GE <td>RAL3</td> <td>02</td> <td>4:1783</td> <td>8834/217</td>	RAL3	02	4:1783	8834/217
8322 <td>KRAMER</td> <td>CHRISTIAN</td> <td>1765/66</td> <td>TODENHAUSEN</td> <td>D3579</td> <td>GE <td>RAL3</td> <td>20</td> <td>10:1783</td> <td>8834/232</td> </td>	KRAMER	CHRISTIAN	1765/66	TODENHAUSEN	D3579	GE <td>RAL3</td> <td>20</td> <td>10:1783</td> <td>8834/232</td>	RAL3	20	10:1783	8834/232
8323 <td>KRAMER</td> <td>CHRISTOPH</td> <td>1741/42</td> <td>WOLFSANGER</td> <td>D3508</td> <td>GR <td>RAL4</td> <td>20</td> <td>0:1775</td> <td>SR212</td> </td>	KRAMER	CHRISTOPH	1741/42	WOLFSANGER	D3508	GR <td>RAL4</td> <td>20</td> <td>0:1775</td> <td>SR212</td>	RAL4	20	0:1775	SR212
8324 <td>KRAMER</td> <td>CHRISTOPH</td> <td>1741/42</td> <td>WOLFSANGER</td> <td>D3508</td> <td>GE <td>RAL9</td> <td>18</td> <td>0:1776</td> <td>SR213</td> </td>	KRAMER	CHRISTOPH	1741/42	WOLFSANGER	D3508	GE <td>RAL9</td> <td>18</td> <td>0:1776</td> <td>SR213</td>	RAL9	18	0:1776	SR213
8325 <td>KRAMER</td> <td>DANIEL</td> <td>0/0</td> <td>VACHA</td> <td>X6220</td> <td>GE <td>LRI1</td> <td>03</td> <td>9:1779</td> <td>8807/9</td> </td>	KRAMER	DANIEL	0/0	VACHA	X6220	GE <td>LRI1</td> <td>03</td> <td>9:1779</td> <td>8807/9</td>	LRI1	03	9:1779	8807/9
8326 <td>KRAMER</td> <td>DANIEL</td> <td>1754/55</td> <td>VACHA</td> <td>X6220</td> <td>GE <td>LRI1</td> <td>01</td> <td>2:1783</td> <td>SR297</td> </td>	KRAMER	DANIEL	1754/55	VACHA	X6220	GE <td>LRI1</td> <td>01</td> <td>2:1783</td> <td>SR297</td>	LRI1	01	2:1783	SR297
8327 <td>KRAMER</td> <td>FRANZ ANTON</td> <td>1754/55</td> <td>BIEDENKOPF</td> <td>D3560</td> <td>GE <td>RAL5</td> <td>02</td> <td>4:1778</td> <td>8834/116</td> </td>	KRAMER	FRANZ ANTON	1754/55	BIEDENKOPF	D3560	GE <td>RAL5</td> <td>02</td> <td>4:1778</td> <td>8834/116</td>	RAL5	02	4:1778	8834/116
8328 <td>KRAMER</td> <td>FRANZ ANTON</td> <td>1750/51</td> <td>BIEDENKOPF</td> <td>D3560</td> <td>GE <td>RAL5</td> <td>17</td> <td>10:1783</td> <td>8834/238</td> </td>	KRAMER	FRANZ ANTON	1750/51	BIEDENKOPF	D3560	GE <td>RAL5</td> <td>17</td> <td>10:1783</td> <td>8834/238</td>	RAL5	17	10:1783	8834/238
8329 <td>KRAMER</td> <td>GEORG</td> <td>0/0</td> <td>BERGERFELD</td> <td>D6251</td> <td>GE <td>RAL3</td> <td>03</td> <td>6:1777</td> <td>8834/59</td> </td>	KRAMER	GEORG	0/0	BERGERFELD	D6251	GE <td>RAL3</td> <td>03</td> <td>6:1777</td> <td>8834/59</td>	RAL3	03	6:1777	8834/59
8330 <td>KRAMER</td> <td>GEORG</td> <td>0/0</td> <td>BERGERFELD</td> <td>D6251</td> <td>GE <td>RAL3</td> <td>04</td> <td>7:1778</td> <td>8834/35</td> </td>	KRAMER	GEORG	0/0	BERGERFELD	D6251	GE <td>RAL3</td> <td>04</td> <td>7:1778</td> <td>8834/35</td>	RAL3	04	7:1778	8834/35

Co 5 Knyphausen-Regt -

KNY5 =
von
Knyphausen
Regiment
die on roll
11 = prisoners
of war

*Hazel's ancestor George used the name Green in America & also his descendants
The other ch of Conrad used the name Crayne/Crain
in Pittsylvania Co Va as did Conrad himself - as well as in
Crittenden & Caldwell Co Ky & Livingston Co Ky. Sometimes listed
as Green*

CONRAD CRAIN: PATRIARCH OF THE GREEN/CRAYNE FAMILY IN
AMERICA

(A Story in Transition)¹

prepared by Hazel Green Pflueger, Ph.D

great-great-great-granddaughter —

*same as Jackie Boland
Humphrey*

Introduction

The patriarch of the Green/Crayne family in America was known as Conrad Crain, pronounced Coonrod Grrine, to his family and friends in Pittsylvania County, Virginia where he lived from 1788 until his death in 1818.^{2,3} While his neighbors in the village of Toshes were primarily of Swiss-German descent, they had migrated to the Palatinate Province of Germany from their homelands in Switzerland or France in order to escape religious persecution as Protestants. When wars and economic conditions became unbearable in their adopted province in Germany, they took advantage of the opportunity that lay ahead for them in the New World and began sailing to America in the early 1700s, settling primarily in southeastern Pennsylvania.⁴

Conrad Crain, on the other hand, did not come voluntarily to America but had come as a Hessian Auxiliary conscripted into the service of King George III in order to assist in quelling the rebellious colonists in the American Revolution. Hessen Cassel was one of the German principalities, which in the 1700's regularly supplied troops for money to other governments at war. While these soldiers were typically called *mercenaries*, only a few joined voluntarily with the majority being placed into service by their Prince, or ruler.⁵ Conrad was born in the small village of Allendorf in Hessen Cassel 11 July 1749, the second child and first son of George Heinrich Grein and Gehla Stecher. He had an older sister, three younger sisters, and a brother. His grandparents, also of Allendorf, were Johannes Grein and Magdalena (surname unknown). Records of births, christenings, confirmations, marriages, and deaths from the Reformed Church in Allendorf made it possible to piece together Conrad's ancestry.⁶ While the church records provided no information about land ownership or occupation of his father, Conrad's military records reveal demographic data of a more personal nature. An undated muster record lists him as *Henr Conrad Krein*, suggesting that he was named for his father; however,

according to custom, he would have been called by his secular or *rufname*, Conrad, rather than his spiritual name, Heinrich. He was 5' 9-1/4" tall, the third tallest in his regiment with men ranging from 5' 2" to 5' 10." Furthermore, he was not listed as married at the time of his military service and worked as a linen weaver when he was not on active duty.⁷ Flax was often grown by Hessian peasants who owned a parcel of land⁸ and peasant households spent winter evenings spinning and weaving flax.⁹ It is not known how Conrad developed this trade, but he could have learned it at home or as an apprentice. Since his father died when he was almost thirteen and he was the oldest male child, he may have worked in another family enterprise or for a village shopkeeper to earn money for his family until he was old enough to join the army.

Service in the Hessian Army

The people of Hessen Cassel were noted for their warlike character among the small principalities within Germany, having descended from the ancient warrior, Catti, and having successfully defended themselves during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. After adopting the Calvinist faith in 1605, they fought on the Protestant side in the Thirty Years War between 1618 and 1638. By the late eighteenth century, the German princes were well known for their practice of keeping large armies, which they sold to major powers at war. Providing armies for these powers not only kept the small principalities independent, but also provided income to support the lifestyles of their rulers. Britain often used German armies because its parliament, fearing a large military, limited the size of the British army. The Hessian armies were able to provide more soldiers than other German princes because of their heartiness and early socialization into the soldier's way of life. Langraf Friederich II organized the Hessian army on the Prussian model in 1762 with a recruiting canton for each regiment and with rules for recruitment. Recruiting by violence was forbidden and provisions for exemptions were made. Some of the men could be exempt from service by paying taxes or because of their profession, although artillery and guard regiments could draw volunteers from this group. Propertied farmers, apprentices, salt workers, miners, domestic servants, students, and other important workers and taxpayers were also exempt, while young men aged sixteen to thirty, not under 5'6", were enrolled as available recruits for military service. Whether

these rules of recruitment were always followed is suspect and most peasants from every village had served in the military during the 18th century, fighting in Germany, Sicily, the Peloponnesus, Hungary, and the New World. ¹⁰

It was no surprise, when the British resolved to use force against the American colonists that the Erbprinz (the hereditary prince, the Landgraf's heir) of Hessen Cassel offered 10,000 to 12,000 men for which he was paid 41,820 British pounds. Under the treaty, the "Landgraf provided a corps of four grenadier battalions, 15 infantry battalions, and 2 *Jager* companies. Each battalion took two 3-pounder regimental pieces and the requisite gunners. Once mustered into British service, the troops were to enjoy British pay, free passage for mail, transport of invalids back to Germany, and similar medical care as the British troops, but by their own doctors. The Landgraf was to provide necessary replacements for casualties each year at 30 crowns, double the normal, to continue as usual one year after the service had ended. The British also undertook to apprehend Hessian deserters in their domains and Hessians were not to be permitted to settle in America without their prince's permission."¹¹

Friedrich II, the Landgraf of Hessen Cassel, was an educated and cultured man who was known for enlightenment and reform. He had reorganized his state and the penal code, abolishing the death penalty for certain crimes and forbidding torture. In support of the economy after the Seven Years War, he began a Chamber of Commerce, a market in Cassel, a type of fire insurance and a fund to aid farming. During his reign, laws were made to preserve ancient monuments in Hessen. His two great accomplishments were the opening of the first museum to the public on the continent and the establishment of the First Foundling Hospital in Germany. While these fetes were lauded by his Calvinist subjects, the flourishing arts sponsored by the prince were held in disdain.¹²

It was in this atmosphere of militarism and reform that, at the age of twenty and being eligible for military service, Conrad joined the army in May, 1769. While there is no information provided about his initial service¹³, it is assumed that he either met the requirements for the draft or volunteered for service. Whatever his circumstance, and in keeping with the religious beliefs of his time, he no doubt accepted his military role and duty to his

Prince as God's will. In preparation to leave for America and to fight for the British in the American Revolution, he was mustered into Company 5 of the 2nd. Hessen Cassel Regiment in April of 1775 as Private *Konrad Krain* under the command of Lt. Gen. Wilhelm Freiherr von Knyphausen.¹⁴ As a fusilier in the First Division of German soldiers to depart for America under the command of General Heister, the von Knyphausen Regiment left their garrison town of Ziegenhain on 3 March 1776. Prior to their departure the soldiers attended a church service in the Garrison Church and made a final appearance on the fortress parade grounds where family good-byes were said.¹⁵ The men in the regiment came either from field regiments made up of professional servicemen enrolled for twenty-four years, garrison regiments which were made up of militia men who assembled periodically, and grenadier battalions which were specially formed from other regiments. Conrad appeared to be in the professional ranks since he had been in the army since 1769, and as a fusilier, would be a foot soldier, carrying a musket into battle. When not engaged in war, about a third of the professional ranks were rotated back home at any one time in order to work at either farming or their trade to furnish needed labor for the principality.¹⁶ Since Conrad was a linen weaver, he most likely worked at that trade during his rotation period from the army.

Conrad's regiment marched from the garrison in Ziegenhain to the embarkation port of Bremerlehe. While the officers had adequate quarters along the way, the foot soldiers were lodged and fed as best possible. The regiments, depending on when they left their garrisons and how far they had to march, either had plenty of time to reach their destination at a relaxed pace, or had to march steadily with little rest. Often the farmers would share their harvests with the soldiers passing through their communities, but where there was economic depression the soldiers had to pay for their food.¹⁷ Three transport ships arrived at Bremerlehe, the *Spring*, *Mermaid*, and *Glendina*, on which the regiments boarded on 15 April. Conrad's von Knyphausen sailed on the *Glendina*. When they arrived at Portsmouth, England 26 April, the British furnished them another ship, the *Heartily*, to relieve their crowded conditions.¹⁸ Hopes for reaching America for the opening of the summer campaign were futile as they didn't set sail for America until May 6th. The voyage was then hampered by unfavorable weather, delays, spoiled food, rats, and sick soldiers. They suffered not only from sea sickness, but also from scurvy, the itch, and swollen legs. They finally anchored below

Staten Island on 12 August and, to add to their misery, the exhausted men had to drag their gear off the ships with no animals to help.¹⁹

In spite of their nagging illnesses, the Hessians were called into duty immediately at the Battles of Long Island, White Plains and Fort Washington where they performed well enough, even though their style of fighting differed from the British and their uniforms were ill-suited for the weather.²⁰ Conrad's company was then dispatched to New Jersey, where he was among the 978 rank and file Hessian soldiers of the Rall brigade captured at the Battle of Trenton on December 26, 1776.²¹ The prisoners in the Knyphausen Regiment and the Rall Grenadier Regiment were rounded up and stripped of their weapons as quickly as possible. They were then escorted to the Delaware river and ferried across to the Philadelphia side near New Frankford and into a large prison with a surrounding wall where bread was thrown to them onto the snow.²² Several days later, in order to display his victory at the Battle of Trenton, George Washington paraded the Hessian prisoners through the streets of Philadelphia before the crowds of curious Americans; however, this display was not with the intent of mistreating the Hessians, because "it was in the interest of the Americans to make friends with them and to sow the seeds of dissension between them and the British troops."²³ On January 8, the prisoners were carried across the Schuylkill river to begin their sixty-mile march to Lancaster, Pennsylvania where they would be quartered.²⁴ By sending the Hessian prisoners to Lancaster, the Americans were depending on the German-Americans in and around Lancaster with whom the Hessians shared both culture and language, to treat the prisoners with kindness and encourage them to desert.²⁵

After five days of marching and crossing rivers and streams, the Trenton captives arrived at their barracks in Lancaster. The Hessians were assigned to the middle wing and the English to the side wings where they were guarded by the American forces. They received adequate bread and meat, as well as wood for cooking and heating. As summer drew to a close, the Hessians were given the opportunity to work for farmers and tradesmen in the surrounding area.²⁶ Conrad was one of the more than 400 prisoners who was "farmed out" to farmers, merchants, munitions makers, builders, and Continental Stores in an area extending from Reading, Lancaster, Wright's Ferry to Baltimore, MD and Winchester, Virginia. In this role, the Hessian soldiers contributed both directly and indirectly to

the war effort on the side of the Colonists. Conrad appears as "Conrad Grine," on a list, together with Justus Heikenroad, also Company 5 of the von Knyphausen Regiment, as having gone to work for Peter Heilman of Lancaster County. Conrad was "signed out" on 15 October 1777, and Heikenroad on 23 November 1777.²⁷ Peter Heilman Sr., the immigrant from the province of Wurttemberg in Germany came to America in 1732 at the age of 20 and settled on 300 acres in North Annville Township, now in Lebanon County.²⁸ Here he married Salome Fry in 1739 and they had thirteen children. As a pillar of the community, he was one of the founders of the Hill Church and the building master for the Lutheran congregation. Peter died in the spring of 1777 before Conrad went to work on his farm, leaving his sons, one of whom was named Peter, to run the farm. Since five of the six surviving Heilman sons were in the Pennsylvania Militia during the war, Conrad and Justus must have provided the much needed labor for the Heilman family in the absence of their sons. An interesting coincidence regarding Peter Heilman Sr. and Conrad Crain is that Peter sailed to Philadelphia on the Ship Samuel 11 Aug 1732, the same ship as did Michael Kreider. Michael's great-granddaughter would become the wife of Conrad's son eighty-one years later. It is unlikely that any of the family members knew of this connection.

Surviving records listing those prisoners who were "signed out" do not indicate the length of Conrad's employment nor whether he worked for somebody other than the Heilman family. However, he was subsequently included in the General Exchange of Prisoners in 1778. His name appears on a list of Hessian prisoners, dated 17 June, who were sent to Philadelphia under the escort of Capt. Michael Opp, by order of Elias Boudinot, Commissary General of Prisoners.²⁹ Conrad's state of mind upon returning to his regiment is unknown, of course, but it could have been that of ambivalence: ranging anywhere from a state of joy to be returning to his fellow soldiers and the task at hand, to that of despair at having to leave a tranquil farming community and new found friends in order to fight another country's war. If he had thought of deserting the Hessian Army, he certainly didn't follow through with it at this time. There had been little desertion among the Hessians during the first two years of the war: 66 in 1776 and 190 in 1777. Yet, as the British-Hessian Army marched through New Jersey from Philadelphia on its way to New York in the sweltering heat of the summer of 1778, the soldiers were fatigued and there was significant evidence of low

morale for the first time during their campaign in America. As long as they were victorious, the seasoned Hessian troops kept their oath and did not defect, but when the tide changed with the arrival of new recruits and the increased propaganda from the Americans, desertions would increase to 422 in 1779.³⁰ In this atmosphere of lowered morale and perhaps ambivalence, Conrad rejoined his regiment in New York where he and other exchanged Trenton prisoners would temporarily be considered part of the "Consolidated" or Woellwarth Brigade. It was not until the return of the 300 prisoners from Winchester and the arrival of sufficient replacements from Europe, that the three regiments captured at Trenton, those of von Lossberg, von Knyphausen, and von Truembach (formerly the Rall regiment) were reconstituted as individual regiments.³¹

The plan for the deployment of the reconstituted regiments was precipitated by the fact that the French had now entered the war on the side of the Americans. Consequently, the British thought that the French might attempt to recapture Quebec and Eastern Canada. To guard against that possibility, the British planned to transport the von Lossberg, von Knyphausen and British 44th Regiments to Quebec on six vessels in September 1779. The von Lossberg Regiment boarded the *King George*, *Adamant*, and *Badger*, while the von Knyphausen Regiment boarded the *Archer*, *Triton*, and *Molly*.^{32,33} Thus it was that Conrad, together with Companies 3 and 5 of the von Knyphausen Regiment, found himself on the ill-equipped and ill-fated transport, the *Triton*, on 8 September 1779. Lt. Wiederholdt of von Knyphausen's Hessen Cassel regiment, on board the *Triton*, described the ship and the ordeal that followed in his diary. The ship was equipped with two masts, six cannons, and two swivels or small cannons. It was not only in need of repair, but there were no bedsteads for the officers and they had to lie on the deck. There were only fifteen bunks for the soldiers, which collapsed after a few days. A third of the 200 men aboard had to sleep on deck because there was no room to stretch out below. Since there were no toilet facilities, the troops had to hang over the side, holding on tightly for fear of falling overboard. Health was a hazard in that there were no brooms, mops, or vinegar with which to clean and disinfect. A ship of this size required at least a fifteen-man crew, but there were only seven board; namely the ship's captain, steward, cook, and four crew members, of whom two were mere boys.

Four days out from New York the fleet was caught in one of the most violent equinoctial hurricanes ever recorded in the North Atlantic causing three ships to turn back, two to be driven south to the Outer Banks of the Carolinas and one to sink.³⁴ Wiederholdt's account of this begins on Friday, 10 September, when the *Triton* was separated from the fleet and the men were ordered to dress and take up their weapons, presumably because they had lost their escort. However, when Wiederholdt inspected the cannons, he found them full of dirt and filth with the rammers stuck in the barrels. He was able to clean and reload them with scrap materials lying about the cluttered ship. By 15 September, the storm left the ship floating aimlessly without masts and in danger of sinking. The cannons had broken loose and were rolling about on the deck, damaging the kitchen and the wheel that turned the rudder, before falling overboard. When four of the sailors lay down, refusing to help in the situation, Wiederholdt appealed to his soldiers who were weeping and praying in their fear of dying. Several came forward to help just as the ship's captain was making plans to abandon the Hessians; however, this was prevented by Wiederholdt and the ship stayed afloat. Shortly thereafter the *Triton* was captured by two American privateer ships and taken to Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey.³⁵ The Hessian soldiers from the *Triton*, including Conrad, were marched to Philadelphia, arriving in early October, to be lodged again as prisoners in the "New Gaol."³⁶

When the *Triton*, along with the *Archer* and two other ships, had sailed away from New York Harbor, they were not aware that the rest of the fleet had dropped anchor. They were all spotted the next day, except for the *Archer*. By 12 September the *King George* was gone from the fleet. On the 15th, which was the first day of the storm, the *Molly* was seen with its aftermast gone and a part of the mainmast missing. By 12 October, the *Archer*, *King George*, and *Badger* had all returned to New York Harbor. It was learned that the *Adamant*, with part of the Lossberg Regiment on board, had sunk and that the *Triton* and *Molly* had been captured by American privateers.³⁷

Conrad was apparently not happy with remaining in jail at Philadelphia and, taking advantage of the opportunity to work as a laborer, accepted the offer to work this time for Mathias Schmidt, a shoemaker in Lancaster Borough.^{38,39} Matheus or Matthaeus

Schmidt was a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church, along with his first wife, Elizabeth Barbara, and his second wife, Juliana. In 1773 he paid rent on Pew No. 47 for himself and three others and for Pew No. 25 for his wife and five others. Church records show that he and Barbara were the parents of Johann Philip, Johann Georg, an unnamed child, and Barbara between 1762 and 1769 before Elizabeth Barbara died in 1775 at age 39. In 1778, the church record revealed that Juliana Schmidtin took communion; and from 1781 to 1785 three more children, Susanna, Jacob, and Matthaues, were born to Matheaus and his second wife.⁴⁰

She found that Conrad was a POW with the Heilmann farm in 1777

Nothing is known of Conrad's personal life in Lancaster Borough. Prisoners who reported back to the Continental Commissioner of Prisoners regularly were known to have received their wages, blankets and some limited medical supplies from the Hessian Quartermaster on an irregular basis for the duration of the War. The status of Conrad in his final listing in *Hetrina* for May 1783 was Code 11, that of "Prisoner of War."⁴¹ At some point, Conrad decided not to return home, but according to the records he was not listed as a deserter. He merely slipped away, making his disposition unknown to his Hessian and British superiors. While we may never know his reasons, it is probable that he enjoyed his stay among the Germans of Pennsylvania and may have met his wife-to-be there, which influenced his decision. Or, perhaps the agony of the defeat of the British Army and the ensuing consequences that it had upon his homeland and future life precipitated his decision to remain in America.

Lore

There is a bit of family history which states that Conrad became a prisoner of war, after which he deserted only to fight during the remainder of the war for the Americans.⁴² Since he was listed on the *Hetrina* records until the close of the war⁴³ and since his name does not appear on military and pension or bounty land indexes for the Revolutionary War at the National Archives⁴⁴, there is no evidence at this time that he joined the Continental Army or a local or state militia. There were mechanisms in place which disclosed this data to the British and Hessian authorities quickly. If a Hessian Prisoner of War did join with the Americans to fight, there were numerous instances where such a soldier was immediately classified as a deserter on the Hessian records. Conrad was not classified as such; furthermore, no records have been found regarding naturalization as a U. S. citizen, marriage, or the birth of

She found some

his children. Furthermore, there has been no information found regarding his whereabouts for the years 1783 -1788. Was the story of his fighting for the patriots told in later years an effort to reconcile his status as that of the enemy, or was it true?

American, Family Man and Farmer

the war
After his defection from the Hessian Army Conrad apparently made friends with Pennsylvania German-Americans and, when the opportunity arose, joined with them in their move to Virginia. This would explain the family story *of* that Conrad traveled to Pittsylvania County, Virginia in 1788 with families from Lancaster County led by Harmon Cook.⁴⁵ They probably traveled the Great Wagon Road which ran along the Shenandoah Mountains from Lancaster County to southern Virginia just as many German settlers before them had done. Cook, one of the largest landowners in Pittsylvania County, was a colonizer who began leading groups of families to Toshes, Virginia about 1768.⁴⁶ A search of the tax rolls in Pittsylvania County revealed that Conrad Crain appeared for the first time in 1789 in the Northern District where Toshes is located, perhaps corroborating the family story of his arrival. His name is on the tax roles from 1789 -1818 with the exception of a few years when his name was inadvertently omitted.⁴⁷ In 1790, he purchased 100 acres of land in Toshes.^{48,49,50} In all records in Pittsylvania County his name was spelled in a variety of combinations: Conrad, Conrod, Coonrod, Coonrood and Crain, Craine, Crane, Grain, and Grane. The spelling, "Conrad Crain", appears to have prevailed in the family. Unfortunately these records do not list the name of his wife; however, one record shows her to be named Elizabeth, surname unknown, but no other information has been found to verify the wife or wives of Conrad.⁵¹ Information from family history, marriage bonds, and probate records have provided the names of the seven children attributed to Conrad as follows:^{52,53,54}

x -
x
x

*arranged
poss*

George Crain/Green, b. 1792; m. Mary Polly Crider in 1813

gap
Jacob Crain/Crayne, b. abt. 1797; m. Nancy Deboe in 1820

* Margaret "Peggy" Crain/Crayne, b. abt. 1798; m. John W. Turley in 1818

** Jackie's line*
↓
dau. Deniciah m Sam Black Beloford

↓
granddaughter Jennie Beloford m David A Black
↓
great-granddaughter Georgia Black m

bro. of
John W.
Turley

Mary "Polly" Crain/Crayne, b. abt. 1799; m. Sanford Turley in
1823

Henry Crain/Crayne, b. abt. 1801; m. Elizabeth McNeely in 1820

Conrad Crain/Crayne (Jr.), b. 1809; m. Mary "Polly" Deboe in
1834

m. Martha Hunt in 1868

Nancy Crain/Crayne, b. abt. 1810, m. James Hill in 1832
m. William M. Crider, 1848

While the spelling, *Conrad Crain*, prevailed in later records, the evolution of the Grein/Crain surname continued with a change in spelling for his children. His oldest son, George, became known as George Green when he moved to Kentucky.^{55,56} The younger children, whose names were spelled primarily as Crain or Crayne in Virginia, retained the Crayne spelling after they later moved to Kentucky.⁵⁷ Both the Green and Crayne names have been perpetuated, but friends and neighbors in Kentucky always knew they were the same family. The town of Crayneville, Kentucky was named for the early Craynes who settled there. In 1907, the name was changed to Crayne, because of confusion with an Illinois town of the same name which was also located on the Illinois Central Railroad.⁵⁸

× Examination of the tax and probate records in Pittsylvania County from 1789 until 1818 provide a glimpse of the life of Conrad Crain after he settled there. He had bought 100 acres of land in Toshes in a little more than a year after he arrived,⁵⁹ and based on the inventory and appraisal of his estate after his death, he was a farmer. Among his possessions listed in the inventory were a number of cows and their calves, horses, mares, and colts, as well as plows and other farm equipment. Also listed were furniture, dishes, utensils, cooking pots, pewter basins, and tools. The total goods amounted to \$584.07.⁶⁰ While his taxable possessions were modest, they were comparable to many of his neighbors. Since tax rolls during this time listed only white male tithables over age sixteen, slaves, horses, and licenses granted, neither his wife, female children, nor underage male children would not have appeared. He had no slaves and no licenses for which to be taxed, but did accrue from one to four horses, rendering his tax status as fairly

constant over a twenty-nine year period. ⁶¹ However from 1809 on, the number of males over the age of sixteen began to fluctuate as his sons either attained that age or left home to marry. Conrad was the only white male listed in his household until 1809 when an additional white male tithable was present in the household of Conrad Grain, indicating that his oldest son, George, was now seventeen. There was no tax list available for the year, 1808, when George would have been sixteen. By 1813, George Crane is listed separately on the line immediately below his father, Coonrod Crane, who had another tithable male in the household by this time. This male would be Jacob, the second oldest son, who turned sixteen. The 1814 tax rolls show that George is omitted from the list, having gone to Western Kentucky in 1813, possibly with the intent of marrying his former neighbor, Mary "Polly" Crider, because their wedding took place there in December, 1813.⁶² Coonrad Grane was listed on the 1816 and 1817 lists with three male tithables, adding younger brother, Henry, when he became sixteen to that of himself and Jacob in the household.

After 1817, the composition of Conrad's household again began to change and there is a question as to whether Conrad died in 1817 or 1818. Earlier family records indicated that Conrad died in 1817; however, he was on the tax roll taken 28 February, 1818 with two male tithables, indicating that he died after that date. However, the fact that he had only one additional male tithable over age sixteen poses the question of what had happened to either Jacob or Henry who had not yet married. Did the tax collector make a mistake by listing Conrad as head of household, instead of Jacob, if he had died earlier? Or did he make a mistake as to the number of tithable males in the household? Conrad could have been dead before May 7, 1818 when his daughter, Margaret "Peggy" Crayne, married John Turley in Pittsylvania County. Jacob, the oldest male family member present, served as bondsman for the marriage in place of their father, who was either weak or had died, and in place of oldest brother George, who had moved to Kentucky.⁶³ It is certain that Conrad Crain died before August, 1818 because probate court records of that date show that Jacob, George (who must have returned briefly to Virginia after his father's death) and John Turley (representing his wife, Margaret) were granted permission to administer the estate of Conrad Crain.⁶⁴ A copy of the probate records from Pittsylvania County in November 1818 contains an inventory of his property. The names signed by the clerk as having

attested to the inventory were Richard Bennett, Abraham Rorer Sr., George Craft, and Pleasant Pharis, all neighbors of Conrad.⁶⁵ Court records of December, 1818 indicate that an inventory and appraisal of the estate of Conrad Crain, deceased, was recorded and ordered.⁶⁶ Until further information is gathered, Conrad's death is considered to be 1818. It would seem that the tax collector in February of that year would be more likely to record a mistake in the number of males over sixteen in the household than to record the wrong head of household. The collector, James Hart, had been assessing the taxes for Conrad since 1810 and knew him well.⁶⁷

While the bond to administer the estate of Conrad had been posted in August of 1818, the estate was not settled until March of 1822, after which all the siblings were married except Mary "Polly," age 23, Conrad Jr., age 13, and Nancy, age 12. The tax list for 1819 showed *Jacob Crane* as head of the household with two tithable males, suggesting that Henry was still living there. Since George had moved to Kentucky, Jacob was essentially the head of the household. When he and Henry both married in 1820 in a double wedding ceremony,^{68,69} Jacob probably remained at the homestead while Henry, who was younger, moved out to establish his own household. Jacob and Henry were listed as separate heads of household in 1821. The 1820 Census for Pittsylvania County was probably taken after the marriage of Jacob and Henry in February. It lists *Jacob Craine* as head of the household containing a female aged 16-26 which appears to be his wife, Nancy, and two children matching the ages of his younger brother and sister, Conrad Jr. and Nancy. There were three other individuals unaccounted for in the household: another female age 26-45 and a male and a female under the age of ten.⁷⁰ The older female was not his sister, Mary, who was not yet married and would only have been twenty-one at the time. Her whereabouts are unknown, but she may have lived with her older sister, Margaret, who married John Turley. There is conjecture that the older woman was either Jacob's mother or stepmother. The children were suspected to be a niece and nephew of Jacob's wife, Nancy.⁷¹ More information is needed to determine the make up of Jacob's household at that time, particularly with regard to the status of Conrad's wife, purportedly named Elizabeth.

In March of 1822, the family must have been ready to divide the proceeds of their father's estate in some way because the court had appointed several appraisal commissioners to state and settle

the estate.⁷² In 1823, Mary "Polly" married Sanford Turley, the brother of John;^{73,74} and in 1824 a guardianship was established for Conrad Jr. and Nancy, who were fifteen and fourteen years old, respectively. While the children evidently had remained in the household of one of their older siblings since the death of their father, the guardianship was perhaps intended to handle their proceeds from the estate until they came of age, rather than that of custodial care.⁷⁵ During the death and settlement of the estate of Conrad, which was intestate, there was no mention of his wife. She may have been living with the family but had no descendant rights in the settlement or she may have died earlier because Conrad Jr. and Nancy were referred to as orphans in the court proceedings. Future research will pursue her name, when she and Conrad were married, when she died, and where they both are buried.

The journal kept by the schoolteacher, Winston Dalton, indicated that Jacob Crayne "started for the western country, 28 Oct. 1830", meaning that Jacob and his family must have started for Livingston County, Kentucky to join older brother George and his family.⁷⁶ The remaining siblings, Peggy and Polly who married the Turley brothers and their families, Henry and his family, Conrad Jr. and Nancy, eventually went to Kentucky and may have traveled together with Jacob. The reason for this total family exodus at this time could have been the death of their mother. While this is only conjecture, she may have been too old or sick to make the trip earlier and the family would not leave her by herself. Conrad Jr. and Nancy were both married twice in Kentucky after the death of their first spouses.^{77,78}

Conrad Crain's decision to remain in what was to become the United States was obviously made between the time he returned to his unit in New York in 1778 and the end of the war in 1783. After his first capture he returned to his regiment in order to continue fighting for the British and the particular circumstances which influenced his decision to remain in America can only be conjecture. The soldiers from Hessen Cassel were Calvinists and very devoted to their Prince and to duty; yet Conrad, like many other Hessian soldiers toward the end of the war, may have known that the Americans were gaining the upper hand and that Britain would likely lose the Colonies. The opportunity awaiting them in America probably loomed larger than prospects at home where poor farm lads and tradesmen were subject to more military service if their Prince

desired to sell his troops and where the economy of the province was desecrated because of previous wars.⁷⁹ A few Hessians may have looked upon the war in America as an opportunity for a free trip to America, but this view was by no means the norm. The Hessian soldiers had adopted the British view of the American people, that they were arrogant and unlawful in their rebellion against their king. The intellectuals back home had no doubts about the righteousness of the British cause, even though they questioned the practice of furnishing their subjects for a foreign war. When the Hessian soldiers arrived in America, they looked upon the Americans as undisciplined rebels, while the Americans thought the Hessians to be barbarians. As the war wore on and there was more contact among these two armies with differing ideology, the attitudes of both began to change. The Hessians had newfound respect for the rebels not only for their tenacity and fighting ability, but also for their friendliness; conversely the Americans were impressed with the disciplined behavior and politeness of the Hessians. Gradually the common Hessian soldier began to understand the concept of liberty and the struggle for independence.⁸⁰ A coincidental storm in the North Atlantic provided the catalyst for Conrad's recapture, placing him again among those German-Americans who had left the Palatinate on the invitation of William Penn in search of freedom. In America they had not only basked in this freedom, but in economic gains as well. Conrad, the Hessian who had lived among these people, decided to caste his lot with them in the new country. A generation later, all his children were migrating west over Cumberland Pass to begin anew their own story in Kentucky.

Footnotes

- 1 Edited by M. A. Schwalm
- 2 *Personal Property Tax Lists, Pittsylvania Co., VA 1782-1797* Microfilm No. 1870197; *Personal Property Tax Lists, Pittsylvania Co., VA 1797-1812* Microfilm No. 1870198; and *Personal Property Tax Lists, Pittsylvania Co., VA 1813-18* from The Family History Library of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah. The name Conrad Crane appears on the tax list of John Akin of the northern district of Pittsylvania County in 1789 for the first time. Subsequent listings for him were found under the names of Conrod/Coonrod Crane, Crain, Grane, and Grain through the listing of February 2, 1818.

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- 3 Stidham, Sherrie Woodall, Notes on the Crain/Green family, Public Library, Marion, Kentucky. Conrad Crain, according to family lore, went to Pittsylvania County, Virginia in 1788 in a party led by Harmon Cook.
- 4 Shultze, Lorine McGinnis. 1996. Palatinate History, *Journal of the Irish Palatine Association*, No. 7, December.
- 5 Atwood, Rodney (1980). *The Hessians: Mercenaries from Hessen-Kassel in the American Revolution*. New York: Cambridge University Press. pp. 7-21.
- 6 Information on the ancestry of Conrad Crain was furnished by Helmut Schwalm, Archivist of the Das Familienmappen Der Schwalm, Ziegenhain, Hessen, Germany from the records of the Reformed Church, Allendorf, Hessen, Germany.
- 1 **Johannes GREIN**
Birth: abt 1683
Death: 18 Nov 1755
Spouse: Magdalena ?
Birth: abt 1687
Death: 13 Feb 1754, Allendorf, Hessen, Germany
Children: George Heinrich (<1722-1762)
Other children not known
- 1.1 **George Heinrich GREIN**
Birth: bef 12 Apr 1722, Allendorf, Hessen, Germany
Death: 20 May 1762, Allendorf, Hessen, Germany
Reli: Reformed. Christened 12 Apr 1722 In Allendorf, Hessen, Germany
Spouse: Gehla STECHER
Birth: 10 Mar 1718, Allendorf, Hessen, Germany
Death: ?
Reli: Reformed. Confirmed 1732 In Allendorf, Hessen, Germany
Father: Johann Jacob STECHER (~1689-1757)
Marriage: 2 Sep 1745, Allendorf, Hessen, Germany
Children: Anna Martha (1747-)
* Henrich Conrad (1749-<1818)
Martha Elisabeth (1751-)
Wiegand (1752-)
Barbara Elisabeth (1756-1756)
Anna Elisabeth (1757-)
- 7 Johannes Schwalm Historical Association, Inc. 1976. *Johannes Schwalm The Hessian*. Millville, PA: Precision Printers, Inc. pp. 218-220. This undated muster was found in the papers of

Jeremias Kappes, Capitaine d'Armes of Co. 5 of the von Knyphausen Regt. in the Bibliothek der Stadt Lassel and LandesBibliothek and was reconstructed by M. A. Schwalm before *Hetrina III (Hessische Truppen Im Amerikanischen Unabhaengigkeitskrieg*, by Inge Auerbach and Otto Froehle, Marburg 1976) appeared in print in the U. S.

8 Plaul, Hainer, *The Rural Proletariat. In The German Peasantry: Conflict and Community in rural Society from the Eighteenth to the Twentieth Centuries*. 1986. Edited by Richard J. Evans and W. R. Lee. New York: St. Martins Press, p. 124.

9 Taylor, Peter K. 1994. *Indentured to Liberty: Peasant Life and the Hessian Military State, 1688-1815*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, p. 125.

10 Atwood, pp. 7-21.

11 Ibid, pp. 22-36.

12 Ibid.

13 Johannes Schwalm Historical Association, Inc. 1976.

14 Auerbach, Inge and Otto Frohlich. 1976. *Hetrina Volume III (Hessische Truppen Im Amerikanischen Unabhaegigkeitskrieg)*. Marburg, Germany. The record of Konrad Krain reads as follows:

Entry #	Fam. Name	First Name	Yr. of Birth	Placename
3311	Krain	Konrad	1748/49	Allendorf
3312	"	"	"	"
3313				
3314				
3315				
3316				

Country Code	Rank	Regt.	Status Code	Date of Entry	Unit Rolls/Page #
D3579+	GE (Pvt)	KNY5	01 (on rolls)	4,1775	SR398
"	"	"	11 (prisoner)	2,1777	4W410/540
		11		9,1779	8843/16
		11		9, 1782	8843/20
		11		11,1782	8843/28
		11		5,1783	8843/11

15 Schwalm, M. A. Correspondence of 26 August 1998.

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- 16 Atwood, p. 39.
- 17 *Enemy Views: The American Revolutionary War As Recorded by the Hessian Participatns*. Compiled, Edited, and with an Introduction by Bruce E. Burgoyne. 1996. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., pp. 7-15.
- 18 Information provided by Don Londahl-Smidt in communication dated 27 Feb 1998.
The ship, *Glendina*, was called *Claudina* in *Johannes Schwalm, The Hessian*, p. 1. (See Footnote 7.) Conrad Crain's von Knyphausen regiment embarked on the *Claudina/Glendinal*.
- 19 Atwood, pp. 52-57.
- 20 *Ibid*, pp. 58-83.
- 21 *Journal of the Johannes Schwalm Historical Association, Inc.* Pennsauken, NJ. Vol. 3, No. 1, 1985, pp. 1-21.
- 22 *Enemy Views: The American Revolutionary War As Recorded by the Hessian Participatns*. Compiled, Edited, and with an Introduction by Bruce E. Burgoyne. 1996. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc, p. 115
- 23 Atwood, p. 98.
- 24 Burgoyne, p. 131.
- 25 Atwood, p. 98.
- 26 Burgoyne, p. 132.
- 27 Schwalm, M. A. Information provided 26 August 1998. Taken from the Atlee Papers in the Library of Congress. Atlee was commissioner of Prisoners of War at Lancaster. A list of these prisoners and their employees also appears in Kipping, p. 44 (See Footnote 30).

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- 28 Heilman, Robert A. 1987. *The Heilman Families of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania*. Microfilm from the Church of the Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah. No. 1421896, p. 1-10.
- 29 Schwalm, M. A. Information provided in letter of 7 July 1997 to this author.
- 30 Kipping, Ernst. 1971. *The Hessian View of America 1776-1783*. Monmouth Beach, NJ: Philip Freneau Press, pp. 9-10.
- 31 Schwalm, M. A. letter of 7 July 1997.
- 32 Burgoyne, p. 344. From the Platte Grenadier Battalion Journal.
- 33 *Ibid.* p. 338.
- 34 Wiederhold, Andreas. *Tagebuch des Capt. Wiederholdt. Vom 7 October 1776 Bis 7 December 1780*. Edited by M. D. Learned and C. Grosse. Americana Germanica, Vol. 4 New York. 1902.
- 35 Burgoyne, pp. 345-346. Account by Lt. Wiederholdt.
- 36 Schwalm, M. A. Information provided in letter of 7 July 1997 to this author.
- 37 Burgoyne, pp. 339-344
- 38 Schwalm, M. A. Information provided in letter of 7 July 1997 to this author.
- 39 Lancaster Borough Tax Records 1750-1787, Microfilm Pos. 15, p. 170 located at the Lancaster County Historical Society: 1771, Mathias Smith, Shoemaker, 1 horse, Lots 1, 1/4 share.
- 40 *Trinity Lutheran Church Records*, Lancaster, PA. Vol. 1: 1730-1767. Translated and edited by Debra D. Smith and Frederick S. Weiser. Closson Press, Apollo, PA 1988.

Trinity Lutheran Church Records, Lancaster, PA. Vol 2: 1767-1782. Translated and edited by Debra D. Smith and Frederick S.

Weiser. Closson Press, Apollo, PA 1995.

* *Pennsylvania German Church Records*, From Pennsylvania German Society. Proceedings and Addresses. Trinity Lutheran Church.

41 Auerbach and Frohlich, *Hetrina III*.

42 Battle, Perrin, Kniffin, *Kentucky: A History of the State*. 2nd ed., 1885, Livingston County. Biography of W. H. Green, grandson of Conrad Crain.

43 Auerbach and Frohlich, *Hetrina III*.

44 Lind, William E. Reference No. NWDT1-97-M-14798.WEL. 1997. Information provided in response to inquiry regarding Konrad Krain's service as an American soldier in the American Revolution.

45 Stidham, Sherrie Woodall, Notes on the Crain/Green family, Public Library, Marion, Kentucky. Other purported members of the party were the families of Philip Deboe and John Rohrer, whose descendants would intermarry with relatives of Conrad Crain in succeeding generations. It is not known if Conrad was accompanied by a wife.

46 Dodson, Anna Evans. 1995. *Harmon Cook of Tomahawk Creek*. Unpublished paper located in the Virginia-North Carolina Piedmont Genealogy Society Library, Danville Public Library, Danville, Virginia, p. 14. The story of Harmon Cook is also repeated in Melton, Herman, *Eighteenth Century Grist Mills* (1989). Self published at Chatham, VA: p. 90.

47 See Footnote 2. The omission of his name for the years, 1799, 1800, and 1806 was probably a clerical error. No tax list was available on the microfilm for 1808.

48 *Pittsylvania County Land Tax Records 1782-1803*, Virginia-North Carolina Piedmont Genealogy Society microfilm created by the VA State Archives, Public Library, Danville, VA (1790: Conrad Grain 100 acres).

49 *Grantee Index*, Pittsylvania County Courthouse, Chatham, VA;
Deed book 8, p. 487 (5 Feb 1790 Koonrad Grain from Henry Groff X
and wife Elizabeth).

50 Original deed of land purchase by Conrad Crain found by Melanie
Dalton Crain in loose papers of the late Reuben Bennet, which are
in private hands.

51 International Genealogical Index (IGI) 1994 Edition-Version 3.06.
F#: 1903859. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
Salt Lake City, UT.

52 Dates of birth were taken from correspondence with family
researchers of the Crain/Crayne/Green family as follows: Homer
Marshall De Boe, Jacqueline Humprey, and Sherrie Woodall
Stidham. ph

Dates of marriages for George Green, Conrad Crain Jr. and Nancy
Crayne were taken from Marriage Bonds, Office of County Clerk,
Livingston Co., KY; for Jacob, Margaret, Mary, and Henry Crayne,
they were taken from Pittsylvania County, VA Marriage Bonds
1767-1862.

The relationships of these children to Conrad Crain are
corroborated from vital statistics and court records listed in
Footnotes 2 (the white male age 16 added to the tax list of
Conrod Grane in 1816 is son, Henry); 53 (George, Jacob, and
Peggy Crain are the children of Conrad); 54 (Conrad Jr. and Nancy
are children of Conrad); 68,69 (Jacob and Henry were married the
same day by the same minister, suggesting that they are
brothers); 73,74 (Mary's marriage to Sandford Turley and his
forfeiting her rights to the estate of Conrad Crain suggests that
Mary was Conrad's daughter). to his bro + wif Margaret Crain

53 *County Court Probate Records, Pittsylvania County, VA.* August,
1818 (pp. 126-127). The record reads as follows: "On motion of
Jacob Crain who made oath according to law and with George
Crain and John Turley (the husband of Margaret Crain) securities
acknowledged bond in the penalty of \$500 as the law directs.

Certificate is granted him for obtaining letters of
administration of the estate of Conrad Crain, deceased, in due

500
Value of
Estate

form." (The probable reason for Jacob, the second son, to make the oath instead of George, the oldest son, is that Jacob resided in Pittsylvania Co. George, who came back to Virginia for a brief stay because of the death of his father, resided in KY).)

54 *County Court Probate Records, Pittsylvania County, VA.* April, 1824 . The record reads as follows: "Abram Rorer, Jr. appt (appointed) Grdn (guardian) of Conrad Crain and Nancy Crain orp (orphans) of Conrad Crain, dec. George (struck out) and thereupon the said Abram Rorer Jr. came into court and with George Rorer his secy (security) ent (entered) into and ack (acknowledged) Bond in the penalty of \$500 conditioned accdg (according) to Law."

55 Marriage Bond. Office of County Clerk, Livingston Co., KY. George Green marriage bond to Polly Crider, "both of this county" 7 Dec. 1813. Jacob Crider, bondsman. Bond signed by Geo. Green and Jacob Krider, Livingston Co., KY.

56 Stidham, Sherrie Woodall (1997). George Green or George Crayne: Which Is IT?? *Western Kentucky Journal*, Vol. IV, No. 3, Summer, p. 3-4. Various records in Kentucky showed that George Green signed his name with an "X" indicating that he could not write, and probably could not read. George was also known to have a German accent, making the pronunciation of his name difficult for an Anglican clerk to spell.

57 *Winston Dalton's Register, Appendix A: Multiple-County Records.* Dr Reuben W. Benn, of Gretna, Virginia, has in his possession an old register of births, deaths, and marriages which seem to have occurred, for the most part at least, in the northern portion of Pittsylvania and the southern part of Bedford counties, VA. The register appears to have been kept by Winston Dalton, a school teacher; and the following extracts have been copied and arranged in alphabetical order by A. M. Prichard, of Staunton, Va.

The resister on page 527 lists several entires under the Crayne name, the first of which states that Jacob Crayne started for the western country 28 Oct. 1830. It is suspected that accompanying Jacob on this trip to KY were the two Turley families, Henry and family, young Conrad and Nancy.

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- 58 *Crittenden County Ancestors*. Summer 1998. "Name Changed." Vol. 7, No. 3, p. 23. Marion, KY: Published Quarterly by the Crittenden County Genealogical Society, Inc.
- 59 See Footnotes 48-50.
- 60 *County Court Probate Records, Pittsylvania County, VA*. November 4, 1818, p. 221, Book 6.
- 61 See Footnote 2.
- 62 Marriage Bonds. Office of County Clerk, Livingston Co., KY.
- 63 Pittsylvania Co., VA Marriage Bonds 1767-1862. May 7, 1818, John Turley to Peggy Craine. Signer of Certificate: Jacob Craine, Shadrack Mustain (performed ceremony).
- 64 *County Court Probate Records, Pittsylvania County, VA*. August, 1818 (pp. 126-127).
- 65 See Footnote 60.
- 66 *County Court Probate Records, Pittsylvania County, VA*. December 1818, p. 217.
- 67 See Footnote 2.
- 68 Pittsylvania Co., VA Marriage Bonds 1767-1862. Feb. 21, 1820, Jacob Crayn to Nancy Debo. Signer of Certificate: Philip Debo (father of bride). Shadrack Mustain (performed ceremony).
- 69 *Ibid*, Feb. 21, 1820, Henry Crane and Elizabeth McNeely. Signer of Certificate: Wm McNeely. Shadrack Mustain (performed ceremony).
- 70 U. S. Federal Population Schedule for Livingston County, KY, 1820.
- 71 Stidham, Sherrie (1996). *Conrad Crain , Dec'd, unpublished paper*, p. 5.

72 *County Court Probate Records, Pittsylvania county, VA.* March, 1822 . The record reads as follows: "It is ordered that Abram Roarer Jr. Geo. Roarer Thomas Wright Sen Abram Roarer Sen and Jno. R. Wright or any of three of them who are apprl comms (appraisal commissioners) for that purpose do ? state and settle the ? ? ? of the Est. of conrad Crain, dec with other admin ? ? ?."

73 Pittsylvania Co., VA Marriage Bonds 1767-1862. June 17, 1823, Sandford M. Turley and Polly Crayne. Signer of Certificate: John Turley, James Turley, father, was present. Ira F. Mills (performed ceremony).

74 Stidham, Sherrie (1996). *Conrad Crain , Dec'd*, unpublished paper, p. 2. Sandford Turley gave a certain property to his brother John, including his rights in the estate of Conrad Crain, dec'd. Taken from Pittsylvania Co., VA Deed Book 25, p. 408. *4 w/ right Crain*

75 *County Court Probate Records, Pittsylvania County, VA 1812-1824.* April, 1824 . The record reads as follows: "Abram Rorer, Jr. appt (appointed) Grdn (guardian) of Conrad Crain and Nancy Crain orp (orphans) of Conrad Crain, dec. George (struck out) and thereupon the said Abram Rorer Jr. came into court and with George Rorer his secy (security) ent (entered) into and ack (acknowledged) Bond in the penalty of \$500 conditioned accdg (according) to Law."

76 See Footnote 57

77 Caldwell County, KY Marriage Records, May 16, 1834, Conrad Crayne and Mary "Polly" Deboe. Marriage bond taken on May 12, 1837. Crittenden Co. Marriage Book II, March 18, 1868, Conrad Crayne and Martha Hunt.

78 Livingston Co., KY Marriages, June 28, 1832, James Hill and Nancy Green. Marriage bond signed by George Green. Crittenden Co. Marriage Records 1841-1865, William M. Crider and Nancy Crayne.

79 Atwood, pp. 193-195.

80 Kipping, 1971. pp. 5, 21, 30-33.

Subject: Re: Conrad Crain, Patriarch**Date:** Sun, 13 Dec 1998 19:53:40 -0700**From:** "H. Pflueger" <pflueger@chaffee.net>**To:** jhumphre@ix.netcom.com

Jackie,

I'm glad you received the Conrad document and didn't expect reimbursement. I will let you know when the check arrives. It does take a little longer here in rural Colorado to get mail.

In going back over the tax lists I found I made a mistake, or may have copied the lists incorrectly. It appears that Conrad was first on the list in 1790, the year in which he bought property, rather than in 1789. In fact he was listed twice in 1790, which is probably why I thought it was once in 1789 and once in 1790. The Rohrs were also first listed in 1790.

> I note the news of a narrative in Critt. Co. with a title "Name Change"
> or something similar. Was that written by you? NO

I believe you are talking about Footnote 56 here, the article written by Sherrie Stidham for the Western Kentucky Journal. She wrote it before she received information from me, but she was the first to write about the Greens and the Craynes as being one family.

> If complete lists are NOT EXTANT it might explain why Conrad was NOT
> listed as a deserter

There is a list of Conrad's regiment, according to Mark Schwalm which designated Conrad's disposition at the end of the war as "unknown" which meant that the Hessian officials did not know for sure if he had been killed or had deserted. Since he did not formally declare dissection and they could find no evidence of it, he was listed as "unknown." Thanks for asking that question because I should have made it more clear and included a footnote. Also I noticed on Footnote 14 that the last line ended up by itself on p. 12. This listing, according to Mark, for 5,1783 as 8843/11 means that Conrad had not returned to board the ship along with his regiment but it is not a designation of deserter. An order was made by the Americans setting all prisoners free when they won the war. Some Hessian prisoners took them up on this and stayed (which appears to be what Conrad did) and others marched back to the ships in New York. They were given free passage through the country by the Americans, however, it was not real organized and the men marched back pretty much in groups, trying to stay out of the way of Americans who might want to harm them. Most did not have guards protecting them. They were checked in as they boarded the ships.

The way you make the print larger is through your word processing program. I use Word 5.0 and there's a bar at the top that I can just pull down and change either the type or the size. Perhaps you have something like that on you WP software.

Good luck on your surgery.

Hazel

*Conrad Crain served on side of The British At the
Battle - Hessian Conscription*

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION

By CHRISTOPHER WARD

Edited by JOHN RICHARD ALDEN

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME ONE

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY : NEW YORK

1952

Fellows's four regiments from Massachusetts made up Israel Putnam's division. The second division, under William Heath, contained Thomas Mifflin's brigade of two Pennsylvania regiments, two regiments from Massachusetts, and one from Rhode Island, also George Clinton's brigade of five New York regiments. Joseph Spencer's division included the brigade of Samuel Holden Parsons—four regiments from Connecticut and one from Massachusetts—and James Wadsworth's seven Connecticut regiments. John Sullivan, who had returned from Canada, commanded a division composed of Lord Stirling's brigade—one Maryland regiment, one from Delaware, a Pennsylvania rifle regiment, a Pennsylvania musketry battalion, and three corps of Pennsylvania militia—and Alexander McDougall's brigade, two regiments from New York, one from Connecticut, and one of artificers. Nathanael Greene had in his division John Nixon's brigade of three Massachusetts regiments, two from Rhode Island, and one from Pennsylvania, Nathaniel Heard's brigade of five New Jersey regiments, Oliver Wolcott's brigade of twelve regiments of Connecticut militia, and Nathaniel Woodhull's two regiments of Long Island militia. Colonel Henry Knox commanded the artillery.

Up to a short time before the battle, Putnam's, Spencer's, and Sullivan's divisions, with the Connecticut militiamen, say 20,000 in all, were posted in and about the city. Heath's division was separated into several parts; Mifflin's brigade of 2,400 men was on Manhattan Island at Fort Washington, and George Clinton's 1,800 were at Kingsbridge. Two regiments of Greene's division were on Governor's Island. Greene himself, with the rest, fewer than 4,000, was on Long Island.²¹

Long before Howe evacuated Boston, it became apparent even to the British government that the plans for subduing the American colonies had been conceived on too small a scale; Howe's 7,000 men were not enough to do the job. By October, 1775, the plans had been enlarged to call for a total British army of 55,000 men, and an addition of 12,000 men to the navy. Recruiting was begun in all parts of the British Isles; but, as an English historian says, there was in Britain "hardly any enthusiasm for the war among the classes from which soldiers were drawn." Ireland was combed, but the Irish were enjoying a year of unprecedented agricultural prosperity. Food was plentiful; hunger, the usual incentive to enlistment, was unknown. Scotland showed better results. There were many land-hungry Highlanders who hoped to appease their desires in the vast acres of a conquered America. But on the whole the enlistments were not enough. It was necessary to look elsewhere.²²

↙ The petty princes of Germany had soldiers for rent. From the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, and the Prince of Waldeck, England hired at this time 17,775 men to be shipped to America, where they were all called by one hated name, Hessians. Others were added in the course of the war to a total number of 29,875.²³

On June 25 three warships arrived in lower New York Bay, bringing General Howe from Halifax to the scene of his next conflict—for him, more fortunate. He hoped to use New York as a base for the conquest of the colonies. He had only a small force, but it was the forerunner of a greater soon to come. Four days later its real magnitude began to develop. Forty-five more ships hove in sight, and in another day eighty-two appeared. One hundred and thirty ships of war and transports disembarked 9,300 soldiers on Staten Island. But this was not all. Admiral Lord Howe, brother of the general, followed with a fleet of one hundred fifty sail, full of fighting men fresh from England. On July 12 they joined the others. A little later Admiral Sir Peter Parker, with nine warships and thirty transports bearing 2,500 men under General Henry Clinton and General Lord Cornwallis, came limping northward from their defeat at Charleston. Commodore Hotham brought six men-of-war and twenty-eight transports on August 12, and disembarked 2,600 of the Guards and 8,000 Hessians.²⁴

In the British camp on Staten Island, across the Narrows from Long Island, there were twenty-seven regiments of the line, four battalions of light infantry, four of grenadiers, two of the Guards, three brigades of artillery, one regiment of light dragoons, and 8,000 Hessians, with Major General Howe and Generals Clinton, Lord Percy, Lord Cornwallis, and von Heister, all of them skilled in the science of war and the art of command. It was an army of 32,000 trained, disciplined, professional soldiers, completely armed, fully equipped, abundantly supplied—the greatest expeditionary force Great Britain had ever sent out from its shores. It was supported by a fleet of ten ships of the line, twenty frigates armed with 1,200 guns, and hundreds of transports, manned by more than 10,000 seamen. Britain had drawn from her war chest the staggering sum of £850,000.

To oppose this mighty force the Americans had 19,000 largely untrained, undisciplined, untried amateur soldiers, poorly armed, meagerly equipped and supplied, led by an amateur commander in chief, who was supported by amateur officers. They were backed by not a single warship nor a single transport, and their war chest was in large part a printing press in Philadelphia emitting issues of paper dollars, worth whatever one could induce another to give for them and diminishing in value day by day. To be sure they

Volume 1

Conrad Greis/Crain
in in
Germany Virginia

Hessian soldier captured
at Trenton - P.O.W.
settled in Virginia

Daughter Margaret M. John
Turley & moved to Ky.

CHAPTER 26

grand daughter Demeeriah
Turley M. Sam B. Bulfinch
& moved to Gonzales Co.
TX, where she died.

Trenton

N.J.

"Headquarters, December 14, 1776. The Campaign having closed with the Pursuit of the Enemies Army near ninety Miles by Lieut. Gen. Cornwallis's Corps, much to the honor of his Lordship and the Officers and Soldiers under his Command, the Approach of Winter putting a Stop to any further Progress, the Troops will immediately march into Quarters and hold themselves in readiness to assemble on the shortest Notice."¹ In those words General Howe officially closed the campaign of 1776 in New Jersey —officially, but not effectively.

For "the Protection of Inhabitants and their Property," much of which had already been taken into permanent protective custody by his marauding troops, he established a chain of posts on a line from Staten Island to Princeton. There was one at Amboy, one at New Brunswick, and one at Princeton. Along the Delaware, from Bordentown to Burlington, the Hessian Colonel von Donop was in command of about 3,000 men, Hessian grenadiers, jägers, and the 42nd Highlanders. Half of these were based at Trenton and half at Bordentown, the distance between the two being six miles.

The line was eighty miles long, "rather too extensive" as Howe admitted.² The distances between the various posts invited trouble. But who was there to trouble them? Six thousand or so American soldiers,³ a large part of them untried militia, the rest ragged, war-worn, discouraged Continentals, lay on the other side of the Delaware, whose ice-laden waters seemed impassable. And three-quarters of the whole force would be leaving for home in two weeks or less. Howe had good reason for his trust in "the strength of the corps placed in the advanced posts" and for his belief that "the troops will

ar of the Revolution
ems to have been a term
as, had only about ten
to expire on December

Washington divided his
nerals Stirling, Mercer,
were posted along the
l Ewing had about 550
rdentown. Cadwalader,
th 1,800 took over the
headquarters at Bristol.
at each of them a small
d. There being a great
hemselves rude huts. So
winter.²¹

THE WAR OF
The Revolution
by
Christopher
Ward
publ
1952

be in perfect security." ⁴ For himself there were the comfort and the pleasures of life at headquarters in New York. For Cornwallis there was leave to return to England for the winter. So everything was arranged to the satisfaction of everybody, including the Americans.

On no day, from the time his thin line of posts had been strung along the river, was Washington free from apprehension that an attack on that line was planned, to be carried out in boats especially built for it, or on the solid ice when it should form. He knew well enough that such an attack, properly organized and carried out, could not be effectively resisted, that it would be fatal to his army and perhaps even to his cause. And there was the 31st day of December coming so soon, when his army would practically disappear on one day; he would have left but 1,400 men, sick and well. Before he could be reinforced by newly enlisted troops even a small fraction of his foes, say the three thousand Hessians already on the other shore, might cross and march against Philadelphia.

Here was food for thought. If no adequate defense to an attack launched at some unexpected point were possible, could anything be done to forestall it? Could he possibly, with such a force as he had, reverse the situation, attack instead of being attacked? It was a desperate idea, but his situation was desperate.

Washington had begun to think as early as December 8 that audacious counterattacks upon British detachments might pay. On December 14 he expressed in three letters the same hope, that, if he were reinforced by Lee's troops, he might "under the smiles of Providence, effect an important stroke." ⁵ The news of the withdrawal of Howe's main force to New York and of the straggling disposition of the troops left to hold the river territory was vastly encouraging; but there was yet the fateful decision to be made, a definite plan to be evolved. One who came with Lee's troops under Sullivan on the 20th observed him in the last stages of his cogitation. "I saw him in that gloomy period," reports the erratic James Wilkinson, "and attentively marked his aspect; always grave and thoughtful, he appeared at that time pensive and solemn in the extreme." ⁶ And well he might, for it was no ordinary expedition that he was planning, no affair of an American detachment whose defeat would be merely a regrettable incident of the war. His whole army was to be risked. If the attempt failed, it would be cut off from retreat by the river behind it. There could be no hope of another unmolested crossing. It was, indeed, a desperate venture, and Washington knew it to be so; "but necessity, dire necessity, will, nay must, justify my attack," he wrote to Colonel Reed on the 23rd. ⁷ The next evening, at a meeting with

Generals Greene, Sullivan, Mercer, Stirling, Roche de Fermoy, and St. Clair and several colonels, including John Glover, the plan was discussed and adopted.

The principal objective was to be Trenton. The river was to be crossed at three places by three separate divisions. Lieutenant Colonel John Cadwalader as a temporary brigadier general was to command one, composed of about 900 men from Hitchcock's Rhode Island Continentals, 1,000 Philadelphia Associators, Captain Thomas Rodney's little Delaware militia company from Dover, and two artillery companies, each with one 6-pounder. This division was to cross the river at or near Bristol and engage Donop's forces at Mount Holly so as to divert their attention from the principal attack.

The second division, under Brigadier General James Ewing, was made up chiefly of Pennsylvania militia, with a few from New Jersey, about 700 in all. It was to cross at Trenton Ferry, take up a position south of Assunpink Creek and hold a bridge over that stream so as to close that avenue of escape of the Hessians in Trenton after the attack on the town from the north by the principal division.

The third and principal division was to be commanded by Washington. It was to be made up of about 2,400 men selected from the brigades of Stephen, Mercer, Stirling, St. Clair, Glover, Sargent, and Roche de Fermoy, each of whom was to lead his own men. It was to be divided into two corps under Greene and Sullivan respectively. Colonel Henry Knox was to be in charge of the artillery, 18 fieldpieces in all. Each man was to carry his blanket, cooked rations for three days, and forty rounds of ammunition. This division was to cross at McKonkey's Ferry, about nine miles above Trenton, and take the roads leading down to that town. ✓

When his own and Ewing's division had converged upon and taken Trenton, and after Cadwalader had driven Donop from his cantonments, Washington planned that the three bodies should join and, if circumstances favored, should push on against the British posts at Princeton and New Brunswick.

Provided and equipped as ordered, the various elements of the main division were paraded in the valley behind the hill at McKonkey's Ferry, out of sight of the opposite shore, in the afternoon of Christmas Day. By three o'clock they were on the march toward the river, where the boats had been assembled.

These vessels were for the most part of a kind peculiar to the Delaware. They were called Durham boats from their first builder, Robert Durham, who had been turning them out since 1750. They were from forty to sixty

feet long, eight feet wide, and two feet deep, and were provided with keels. Pointed at both ends, they could travel in either direction, the heavy steering sweep fitting either end. Each carried a mast with two sails, useful when the wind served. At other times its crew of four, exclusive of the steersman, used setting poles, two on each side. Thrusting them against the river bottom at the bow, the four walked aft on running boards built along each side, thus pushing the boat forward its full length, and then returned to the bow to repeat the operation. As the larger boats could carry fifteen tons while drawing only twenty inches, they could easily convey artillery, horses, and many men.⁸ For this expedition these boats were manned by the amphibious Marbleheaders of Glover's regiment, the same men who had rescued the army after the defeat on Long Island.

At dark the embarkation began. The Virginia Continentals of Stephen's brigade, the advance party, were the first to enter the boats and push off for the opposite shore. The river was full of cakes of ice, so that the crossing was slow and exceedingly difficult even for those hardy and veteran crews. The second section to cross was Mercer's, composed of men from Connecticut, Maryland, and Massachusetts, chiefly Continentals. Stirling followed with his men, drawn from two regiments of Virginia Continentals, Haslet's Delawares, and a Pennsylvania rifle regiment. These three corps constituted the left wing of the expedition, under command of Greene, Stirling's forming the reserve.

Roche de Fermoy followed with men chosen from the German Regiment and from one of Pennsylvania, and then Sullivan's division, drawn from the brigades of St. Clair, Glover, and Sargent—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York troops. This was the right wing, Sullivan commanding, Roche de Fermoy in advance, St. Clair in reserve.

The moon was full, but the sky was so shrouded by dense clouds that darkness covered everything. In this respect the night was most suitable for a secret adventure; but it was a dreadful night indeed for the men engaged. It was bitterly cold, the current was swift, and the floating ice prolonged the passage. About eleven o'clock hail and sleet, driven by a high wind, broke upon them, doubling the difficulties of the boatmen and making the soldiers in the boats or on shore acutely miserable. Captain Thomas Rodney wrote, "It was as severe a night as ever I saw . . . [with this] storm of wind, hail, rain and snow."⁹

It had been expected that the entire division would be over the river by midnight and that it would have five hours before daybreak in which to cover the nine miles to Trenton. But it was past three o'clock when the last

man got ashore, and nearly four o'clock when the army formed and began to march.

None of these men were warmly clad; many of them wore threadbare summer clothing. Few were properly shod, and many were not shod at all. Slogging along on the rough, frozen road made slippery by ice and snow, buffeted now by hailstones, now by rain that froze upon their hair and their clothes, they underwent a prolonged and continuous torture. The story of ragged, shoeless men leaving bloody footprints in the snow has been told so often that it has become commonplace, and often fails to impress the reader as it should. But to one of Washington's staff, as to every other man on that march, it was sufficiently real. He made an entry in his diary before the embarkation. "Christmas, 6 p.m. . . . It is fearfully cold and raw and a snow-storm setting in. The wind is northeast and beats in the faces of the men. It will be a terrible night for the soldiers who have no shoes. Some of them have tied old rags around their feet, but I have not heard a man complain."¹⁰

Added to these physical tortures was the mental stress of the knowledge that they were three or four hours behind time and could not now hope to surprise the enemy at daybreak. It would be broad day before the attack could be launched, and that might make all the difference between victory and defeat, a defeat that might develop into a catastrophe fatal to the American cause.

Such forebodings were, of course, still more depressing to the officers, who were familiar with the details of the plan. Even while crossing the river many of them, well knowing what a touch-and-go affair it was, were despondent.¹¹ How much more so, then, were they when they realized how sadly the timing of the plan had gone awry. But Washington kept his poise and never faltered. The same officer who wrote about the shoeless soldiers also wrote: "I have never seen Washington so determined as he is now. He stands on the bank of the stream, wrapped in his cloak, superintending the landing of his troops. He is calm and collected, but very determined. The storm is changing to sleet and cuts like a knife." When on the march a man came to Washington with a message from General Sullivan that the storm was wetting the muskets and rendering them unfit for service his answer was: "Tell General Sullivan to use the bayonet. I am resolved to take Trenton." That resolve, that unbending will carried the army to Trenton in spite of everything.

At Birmingham, about four miles from the landing, the column halted for a meal of the prepared rations. When the order to march was given many

of the men were found asleep by the roadside and were roused with difficulty.

Two roads led from Birmingham to Trenton. The right-hand road ran roughly parallel to the curve of the river and entered the town at its south or lower end. The other, the Pennington road, swung left in a similar shallow curve and came into Trenton at its upper end. They were about equal in length.

Stephen's advance, followed by Mercer's and Stirling's corps and a small troop of Philadelphia light horse, all under Greene, with four guns, took the Pennington road. Washington rode with this division. Roche de Fermoy followed, with orders to break off to the left and interpose his men between the Trenton garrison and the troops at Princeton. Sullivan, with St. Clair's, Glover's, and Sargent's troops and four guns, set out on the river road.

The garrison in Trenton consisted of three regiments of Hessians, known by the names of Rall, Knyphausen, and Lossberg, 50 Hessian jägers, and 20 light dragoons of the 16th British regiment, about 1,400 in all, with six 3-pounder fieldpieces. Colonel Johann Gottlieb Rall was in command, the officer who had led the flank attack against Chatterton's Hill and had summoned Fort Washington to surrender.

The town had two nearly parallel main streets, King and Queen, running in a north and south direction, but coming together at the north end so as to form a long, narrow wedge. These were crossed near their lower ends by Front, Second, and Third streets. At the south end of Queen Street a bridge crossed Assunpink Creek to the road for Bordentown. The town was largely depleted of its usual residents, whose houses, the jail, the taverns, the churches, and other buildings, mostly along the main streets, now furnished quarters for the soldiers. One company was in an outlying position north of the town, and another south of the creek. Rall had his headquarters in the middle of the town on King Street.

There were no natural defenses against attack from any quarter, except the Delaware River on the west side; the town was approachable over a flat country by many roads from every other direction. Several of Rall's officers had urged him to fortify the approaches, and Colonel von Donop, in command of the district, had actually instructed him to do so. But, although two positions for redoubts were chosen and even approved by Rall, nothing was done. He scoffed at the idea that the miserable rabble on the other side of the river, "nothing but a lot of farmers," were capable of an attack in force sufficient to endanger him. "Let them come!" he said. "We want no

trenches. We'll at them with the bayonet!" In this attitude he was supported by General James Grant, who commanded all the British forces in New Jersey. Grant went even further in his contempt of the rebels. When Rall suggested that it would be well to have more troops to keep open his communications with Princeton and New Brunswick, Grant is said to have replied to the messenger: "Tell the Colonel he is safe; I will undertake to keep the peace in New Jersey with a corporal's guard." This was the same Grant that had boasted before the war that he could march through all the colonies with 5,000 men.

Christmas Eve and Christmas Day were high holidays in Trenton, celebrated with much feasting and drinking in the hearty German fashion. The merrymaking and revelry were kept up all day and late into the night, interrupted only for a short time in the early evening by an attack on one of the pickets by about thirty Americans, who, without Washington's knowledge, had been scouting in the neighborhood. They had shot up the picket guard as a mere adventure. After an exchange of fire in which six Hessians were wounded the Americans quickly withdrew, carrying off six muskets as trophies. The troops in the town had been called to arms; but the affair was over in a few minutes, and they returned to their quarters.

Rall had then dropped in on a supper party in the house of a wealthy merchant of the town, who seems to have been a political trimmer. The attractions of wine and cards kept the party going all night. Near the middle of the night there came a knock at the door; a visitor wanted to see the colonel. The servant refused to let him in. The caller then wrote a note, which the servant delivered to Rall. It contained the information that the American army was on the march against the town. Rall thrust it into his pocket unread. Perhaps he never read it; it was found in his pocket after his death two days later.

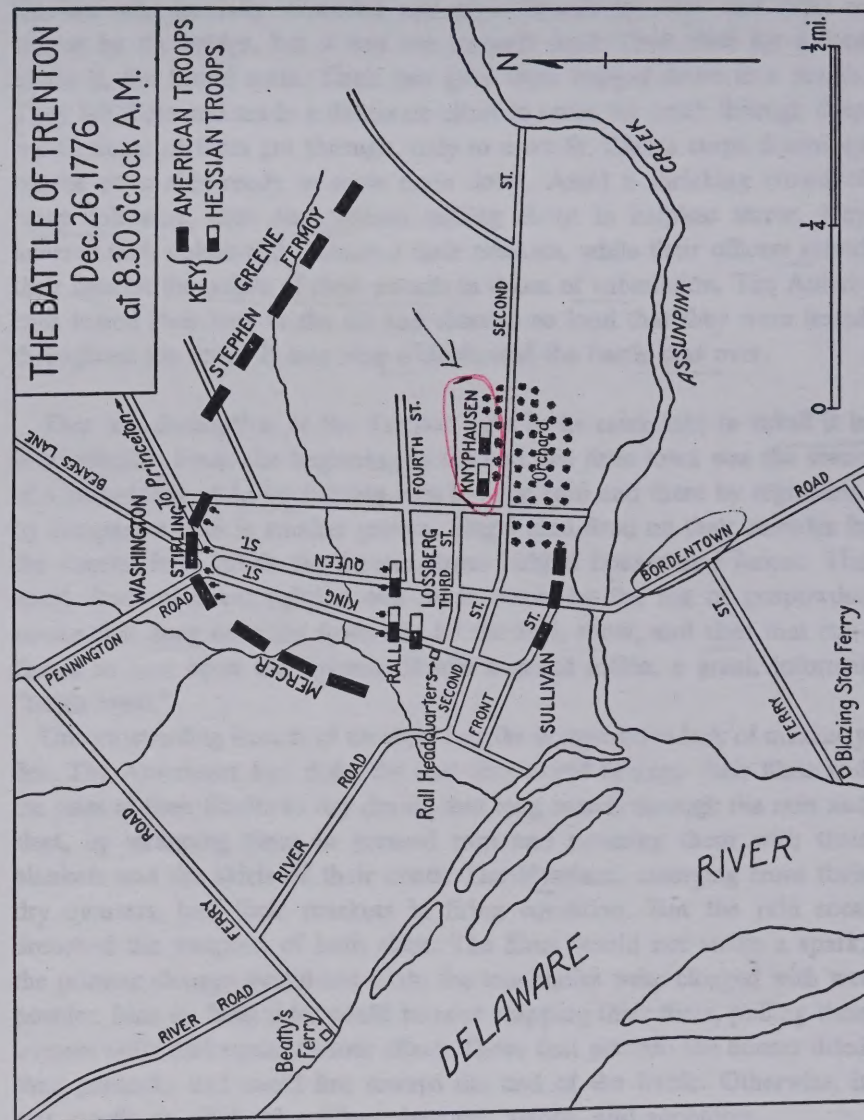
The pickets had been posted as usual. On the Pennington road, by which Greene's column, with Washington, was approaching, there was an outlying post of a lieutenant, a corporal, and twenty-four men at some distance from the town. About halfway between that and the town, Captain von Altenbockum's company of the Lossberg Regiment was posted. On the river road, the route of Sullivan's division, there was a guard of a captain and fifty jägers about half a mile from the town. Other posts were at the Assunpink bridge, on the road to Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville), on the road to the ferry landing, and on the road to Crosswicks, these four being away from the direction of the American attack.

At about quarter to eight in the morning of the 26th, Lieutenant Andreas Wiederhold, in charge of the picket post on the Pennington road, stepped out of the "alarm house," the center of his guard, and saw a small body of men about two hundred yards distant coming toward him from the northwest, the advance guard of Stephen's corps. At the same time his sentinels came running toward him, shouting: "Der Feind! Heraus! Heraus!" (The enemy! Turn out! Turn out!) There was a brief exchange of fire, and the picket turned and fled to Captain von Altenbockum's post in their rear. The company there had turned out on the alarm. It fired one volley, but Stephen's men, backed by Mercer's, charged it with such spirit that the Hessians retreated in haste toward the town, the Americans following and firing as they came. At almost the same moment, the advance guard of Sullivan's division fell upon the picket of jägers on the river road and drove it pellmell back into the town. So far the plan of simultaneous attack at the two ends of the town had been perfectly executed.

Lieutenant Jacob Piel, hearing the musket shots, ran to Rall's house and aroused him by hammering on his door. Rall, in his nightclothes, appeared at an upper window. Piel asked him if he hadn't heard the firing. In a very few minutes Rall was out and on his horse. His own regiment formed in the lower part of King Street. The Lossbergs hurriedly paraded in a cross street with orders to clear Queen. Dechow's battalion of Lossbergs was in the rear at a right angle to the rest, to face Sullivan's men in the lower part of the town. The Knyphausen regiment was held in reserve at Second and King streets.

Meanwhile Stephen's and Fermoy's corps had left Greene's division, swung to the left past the upper part of the town, and drawn a line around it from the Princeton road to Assunpink Creek. Mercer's had turned to the right to the west of the town and down toward the river until it got in touch with Sullivan at the lower end. Stirling, in the rear of the column, had marched straight to the junction of King and Queen streets at the upper end. At that point, from which artillery fire could command the whole length of the town, four fieldpieces under Captain Thomas Forrest were trained down Queen Street and two under Captain Alexander Hamilton pointed down King. Both immediately opened fire.

Rall's regiment and a part of Lossberg's advanced up King Street. Hamilton's shot tore into their ranks. Mercer's corps, coming in on their left, fired upon their flank. The Hessians gave two volleys and then fell back in disorder, throwing the rest of the Lossbergs into confusion. Two Hessian guns that had been brought up opened fire, but the gunners fell under the fire of the Americans. Stirling's troops charged down both streets, Weedon's



Virginians ahead on King Street, Captain William Washington and Lieutenant James Monroe leading their men. They fell upon the Hessian battery and captured it. Both Washington and Monroe were wounded.

Forrest's guns were in the meantime clearing Queen Street. A two-gun battery had opposed them there, firing three or four times; but in ten minutes it was silenced. Sullivan's column, which by this time had fought its way into the lower part of the town, met the Knyphausen regiment and drove it back.

Rall, with his own regiment and most of the Lossbergs, had fallen back to the edge of the town. There he re-formed his broken ranks, depleted by the loss of many who had fallen, or who had run away across the bridge toward Bordentown. He started back, intending a bayonet charge to clear the main streets. With a band playing, his men came into Queen Street.

But there were Americans all over the town; the cross streets swarmed with them; the houses were full of them. Their muskets and rifles, being wet, had been ineffective. But they dried their flints and priming pans in the cellars of the houses and in the upper rooms, picked out the touchholes, and went into action individually and independently. From every window they fired on the returning Hessians. Riflemen picked their men and made sure of them. Forrest's battery still blazed away down Queen Street. The fire from all around was heavy and deadly. With his officers and men falling on every side, Rall ordered a charge. His men faltered, hung back. The Lossbergs tried it, but several officers and thirty men fell before they could get within thrusting distance, and they were stopped.

A retreat was in order, but Sullivan's troops now held the bridge. There was no way out to the south. Rall ordered a withdrawal to an orchard at the southeast corner of the town. He had hardly given the order when he was hit. Two bullets struck him in the side of his body. He fell from his horse and was helped into a house.

Rall's men retreated to the orchard, their only thought being to find a way out. They started north to try for the New Brunswick road; but Stephen's and Fermoy's troops, in their encircling position, met them with artillery and musketry and drove them back. Forrest's guns were trained on them. Regiment after regiment surrounded them at a distance of no more than sixty feet. Their situation was hopeless. They surrendered. Stirling received the swords of their officers.

Meanwhile Sullivan's division was taking care of the Knyphausen regiment and a battalion of the Lossbergs under Major von Dechow at the lower end of the town. Colonel John Stark of New Hampshire, shouting to

his men to come on, led them in a charge that drove back the Hessians. Dechow was mortally wounded and gave himself up. His men tried to retreat by the bridge, but it was too strongly held. They tried for a ford above it, but found none. Their two guns were bogged down in a marsh. They left them and made a desperate effort to cross the creek through deep water. Some of them got through, only to meet St. Clair's corps drawn up on the other side ready to mow them down. Amid a shrieking crowd of camp followers, men and women milling about in helpless terror, they lowered their colors and grounded their muskets, while their officers raised their hats on the points of their swords in token of submission. The Americans tossed their hats in the air and shouted so loud that they were heard throughout the town. It was nine o'clock, and the battle was over.

That is a description of the Trenton fight in its essentials; in detail it is indescribable. From the beginning to the end, the little town was the scene of a hurly-burly of 4,000 fighting men moving here and there by regiments, by companies, and in smaller groups. Single men fired on their enemies in the streets, from inside the houses, from behind houses and fences. The usual chaos of street fighting was made worse by the fog of gunpowder smoke that hung over the town and by the hail, snow, and sleet that continued to beat upon the fighters. It was a grand mêlée, a great, informal "battle royal."

One outstanding feature of the fight was the comparative lack of musketry fire. The Americans had done the best they could to keep their flints and the pans of their flintlocks dry during that long march through the rain and sleet, by wrapping them in greased rags and covering them with their blankets and the skirts of their coats. The Hessians, emerging from their dry quarters, had their muskets in firing condition. But the rain soon drenched the weapons of both sides. The flints would not strike a spark; the priming charges would not flash; the touchholes were clogged with wet powder. Men on both sides could be seen chipping their flints, pulling their triggers again and again without effect. Those that got into the houses dried their gunlocks and could fire toward the end of the battle. Otherwise, it was mostly an affair of artillery, bayonet, sword, and spontoon.

But there was noise enough. The roar of the fieldpieces, the yells of both sides in their bayonet charges, the vociferous words of command or of encouragement of the officers, the indescribable general tumult filled the little town with a howling pandemonium of sound, even when the musketry fire slackened.

It was a great victory for the Americans, the more important because it was won at such a crucial time. But it was not so complete as Washington had planned and hoped. General Ewing's division was not in its appointed place, south of the Assunpink Bridge to cut off the fugitives. Many escaped that way—the picket of fifty jägers on the river road, the guards at the bridge, the guards at Trenton landing and other outposts, various groups from the regiments engaged and the detachment of twenty British dragoons, who galloped away soon after the first attack. In all about 500 escaped.

Nevertheless, the bag was substantial. Of the Hessians 22 were killed and 92 wounded. Prisoners were taken to the number of 948, including 32 commissioned officers. Of spoils there were six brass fieldpieces; six wagons; 40 horses; 1,000 muskets and rifles with bayonets and accouterments; 15 regimental and company colors; 14 drums; all the trumpets, clarionets, and hautboys of two bands; and 40 hogsheads of rum, which Washington ordered staved in and the liquor spilt on the ground, though perhaps not before his cold and tired men had had at least one drink. The casualties on the American side were two officers and two privates wounded.¹²

The failure of support of Ewing's and Cadwalader's divisions, neither of which had fulfilled its allotted task, made it impossible to proceed with the original plan of pushing on to attack the stations at Princeton and New Brunswick. But it is more than doubtful, considering the hardships and fatigues suffered by Washington's force and the necessity of caring for nearly a thousand prisoners, that that plan could have been carried out even if Ewing and Cadwalader had been at hand. With Donop's troops so near at Bordentown, aroused by the news of the battle brought by the escaped Hessians, it was manifestly inadvisable to linger in Trenton. Safety and rest on the other side of the river were plainly indicated.

Twenty-eight of the badly wounded Hessians were paroled to be left there, including Rall and Dechow, both of whom died of their wounds within two days. The rest of the prisoners were committed to the care of Stirling's corps, and the toilsome march back to the boats was begun soon after noon.

The storm had not abated. The northeast wind still drove the snow and hail against their faces. The road was no better than in the morning. Crossing the river proved even more difficult than before. It is said that three of the American privates were frozen to death in the boats. It was night before they all got across, and it was morning again before all got back to their huts. Some of the most remotely posted did not reach their camps before noon.

These men had marched and fought continuously for thirty-six, forty, and even fifty hours. Some of them had covered more than forty miles, in the bitterest cold and a driving storm, with no more than two or three hours' cessation of the most arduous labor. It is not surprising that more than a thousand were reported the next day as unfit for duty. "This was a long and a severe ordeal, and yet it may be doubted whether so small a number of men ever employed so short a space of time with greater or more lasting results upon the history of the world."¹³

Now it may be asked why Ewing's force was not on hand south of the bridge as ordered, and what Cadwalader's troops were about that night that they did not appear where they were expected. The answer to the first question is short. General Ewing, having seen the condition of the river, thought a crossing impossible. He did not even try it. Concerning the other, there is more to be said.

Cadwalader took a look at the floating ice above Bristol. It seemed to him too great an obstacle. He marched his men from the Neshaminy Ferry a few miles down to Dunk's Ferry. There four companies of Philadelphia militia and Captain Thomas Rodney's Dover company, acting as light infantry, embarked in five large bateaux and three scows about eight o'clock in the evening. They were to land on the Jersey shore and cover the subsequent disembarkation of the rest. They did land, "with great difficulty through the ice," having to walk on it a hundred yards before they got ashore. About two hundred yards from the river's edge, they formed and awaited the others.¹⁴

About nine o'clock the 1st and 3rd battalions of the Philadelphia Associators, with two fieldpieces, started across. They got no nearer to land than the advance party, but they all scrambled ashore, 600 of them. But Cadwalader did not see how he could land the fieldpieces.¹⁵ The former colonel of the Philadelphia Silk Stocking Regiment therefore gave up and ordered his men back to the Pennsylvania side.¹⁶ Rodney described the scene in a letter to his brother, Caesar: "We had to stand six hours under arms—first, to cover the landing, and till all the rest had retreated again; and by this time, the storm of wind, hail, rain and snow was so bad that some of the Infantry could not get back until the next day."¹⁷ So that part of Washington's plan failed entirely of execution.

Rodney wrote in his diary that the order to retreat "greatly irritated the troops that had crossed the River and they proposed making an attack without both the Generals and the artillery"; but they were dissuaded from the attempt by the argument that, "if Gen. Washington should be unsuccessful

ful and we also, the cause would be lost, but, if our force remained intact, it would still keep up the spirit of America." Washington's plan and his orders involved risking the whole army on the success of the combined attack, so that that reasoning seems to be altogether specious. Rodney expressed the opinion that "if our Generals had been in earnest, we could have taken Burlington with the light troops alone." He concluded that Washington meant these secondary expeditions under Ewing and Cadwalader "only as feints."¹⁸ In this conclusion he was in error. Washington fully intended that those two forces should cooperate with his in reality, the one to hold the Assunpink against Rall's retreat, the other to attack Donop and at best defeat him, but at least to keep him from going to the aid of Rall. Even without those two little fieldpieces, a vigorous and bold commander could have done that much.

That Washington desired such an effort made, under any and all conditions, he had made plain to Cadwalader in a letter written at six o'clock that very evening: "Notwithstanding the discouraging Accounts . . . of what might be expected from the Operations below, I am determined, as the Night is favourable, to cross the River and make the attack upon Trenton in the Morning. If you can do nothing real, at least create as great a diversion as possible."¹⁹

Cadwalader could have put 1,900 men ashore as easily as 600. Colonel Reed and one other officer got their horses ashore. It would seem that, with the proper amount of courage and dogged determination, even the two 6-pounders could have been landed. Guns have been got over worse terrain than ice which a horse could negotiate. But, with 1,000 well clothed and equipped men, as were these Philadelphia Associators, fresh from home, and even without the guns, Cadwalader could have made "as great a diversion as possible," and held, if not actually defeated, Donop's force. If Washington's victory at Trenton had not been so swift and so complete, he might have had to fight all Donop's troops as well as Rall's to a disastrous finish. One can only conclude that it took a Washington to cross the river that night, and a Ewing and a Cadwalader to funk a crossing.

Washington's prisoners were immediately marched to Newtown in Pennsylvania and thence on December 30 to Philadelphia, where, with the captured colors, they were paraded through the streets. In their handsome uniforms, dark blue for Rall's regiment, scarlet for the Lossbergs, black for the Knyphausens, and dark blue coats with crimson lapels for the artillerymen, they made a fine show. An eyewitness gave an account of this display. "They made a long line—all fine, hearty looking men and well clad, with

knapsacks, spatterdashes on legs, their looks were satisfied. On each side in single file, were their guards, mostly in light, summer dress and some without shoes, but stepping light and cheerful."²⁰ They were finally sent, by way of Lancaster, to the western counties of Pennsylvania and into Virginia, where they proved to be the most docile of prisoners. *

The effect of the battle on the disposition of the enemy near the Delaware was instantaneous and drastic. Donop immediately withdrew from Mount Holly to Allentown and ordered the Hessians at Bordentown to join him at once. Burlington was evacuated, part of its garrison going to Princeton, the rest to New Brunswick. Within the shortest possible time for the movement of troops, every post in the Delaware River territory was cleared of the enemy.²¹

Howe was staggered by the news. "That three old established regiments of a people, who made war a profession, should lay down their arms to a ragged and undisciplined militia"²² was simply stupefying. He stopped Cornwallis, who was on the point of embarking for England, and sent him to take command in New Jersey. He himself set out with reinforcements for the scene of trouble.

The effect upon the American people was as instantaneous, but different. From the depth of despair they rose to new confidence. From every direction came news of militiamen on the march to serve for two months, while the new Continental army was being organized.

Washington's reputation as a military leader had been on the wane ever since Long Island. Successive defeats and retreats had cumulatively discredited the commander in chief. But Trenton wiped out all that. "The country awakened to the belief that its general was a genius."²³ The Congress at Baltimore gave him full support. On December 27 it adopted a resolution vesting in Washington "full, ample and complete powers" to raise more battalions, infantry, light horse, artillery, and engineers, to appoint all officers under the rank of brigadier general and to displace them at will, to fix their pay, to commandeer "whatever he may want for the use of the army," and to arrest the disaffected. In short, he was to be something of a military dictator—for a period of six months.²⁴

Conrad Crain, Krain, Grein,
my ancestor, was captured at
Battle of Trenton NJ in Rev. War.

After several yrs of the war, he was
exchanged + was to sail to Quebec
on ship Triton. The ship was
disabled in a hurricane + he was
again a POW until the end of the
war.

Soldiers from country POW's were often
exchanged for POW's of the other
side of the war.

Conrad was a Hessian soldier fighting
on the British side.

After the war he settled in
Pittsylvania Co Va where he died.

His daughter Margaret Green/Crain/
Cragre m. John Turley in Pitts Va
+ moved abt 1830 to Livingston
Co, then Cretenden Co + then Caldwell
Co Ky. The Turley dau. Denesia m.
Sam Black Breckford and moved to
Gonzales Co TX where she died. Their
dau. Jennie Breckford m. David A. Black
dau. Lina Black m. Lina Black

Shipwreck of George Black Baker's
sign given to Conrad Crain
when he was a Hessian soldier
for the British in Rev. War.

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The Diaries of the Hessian Officers
Jakob Piel and Andreas Wiederhold

Conrad Crain

John Turley

John Turley

Denesia

m. Sam B.
Breckford

Jennie

Black

Black

Black

Black

Black

Translated
from manuscripts in
The New York Public Library *

by

Bruce E. Burgoyne

pg 5-13, narrates the
fall of Conrad Krain who was
a Hessian soldier captured
+ put aboard the Triton

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Second Notebook

4 September 1779 - The von Knyphausen and von Lossberg Regiments received orders to be ready on Wednesday, the eighth, to go aboard ship, under the command of Colonel [Johann August] von Loos, but the destination remained a secret. Meantime one could only assume that it would not be a small nor insignificant expedition because all of the sick who could travel, among which were not a great many, and also all uniform and small clothes items were to be taken along. Furthermore, everyone knew that Regimental Quartermaster Mueller, with a non-commissioned officer and five men, was being left behind to await the recruits, expected hourly from Europe, and the uniforms and small clothes items as well as the other field necessities, and to follow with them.

The regiment was assigned three ships, namely, *Archer*, *Triton*, and *Molly*. Afterward preparations were completed as to which troops should go on each of these ships. [Colonel] Loos had to decide which companies to keep together and which should be divided. Accordingly, on the ship *Archer*, to which Colonel von Borck was assigned, were Major [Johann Friedrich Georg] von Stein's Company with Captain [Berthold Helfrich] Schimmelpfennig and Ensign [Henrich Christoph] Zimmermann, and half of Colonel von Borck's Company with Captain Loewenstein. Adjutant [Henrich] Ritter and Lieutenant [Friedrich] Fischer of the Artillery were added to these.

On the ship *Molly*, on which was Major von Stein, went the entire Leib Company with Captain Baum and Lieutenant Sobbe, plus half of Colonel von Borck's Company, with which Ensign von Drach of Colonel von Minnigerode's Company was attached because Lieutenant von Romrodt of Colonel von Borck's Company remained behind sick in New York, plus a non-commissioned officer with six men of Lieutenant Colonel Heymel's Company and Auditor Mueller.

On *Triton* were Lieutenant Colonel [Karl Philipp] Heymel, the entire Colonel von Minnigerode's Company and Lieutenant Briede, Lieutenant Colonel Heymel's Company except for the non-commissioned officer and six men mentioned above, with Captain [Christoph Philipp] Reiffurth and Ensign [Friedrich Anton Ludwig] von Luetzow, plus the Regimental Surgeon [Wilhelm] Pausch.

7 September (Tue) - The heavy baggage was loaded aboard ship.

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8 September (Wed) - The embarkation of the regiment began at eight o'clock in the morning and by noon everyone was aboard ship, as it was said that the anchor would be raised the same day. The ship *Triton* has two masts, what the English call a brig or brigantine. It has six cannons, namely four 6- and two 4-pounders, as well as two swivels, very small cannons which fire a half pound of iron, mounted on an iron fork which can be placed wherever one wishes. However, the ship was not in the best of repair for making a long sea voyage. No bedsteads were taken on board for the officers who therefore had to lie on the deck the entire time. For the soldiers there were only fifteen and so poorly made that after a few days they collapsed. One-third of the men had to be on deck day and night. No toilet facilities were provided. Therefore the troops were in fear of falling in the sea and drowning whenever nature called, and neither broom nor any other instrument was available which is used for cleaning. There was not a drop of vinegar nor anything which a European considers necessary for a sea voyage, in order to maintain health. What was worse however, was that the ship was poorly provided with crew members, as we found only seven in number, namely, the ship's captain, mate, steward, cook, the last two of which had enough to do with their regular duties and were unable to do much else on the ship, and three others, of whom two were boys, although the compliment called for eighteen. I mentioned all of this to the agent in charge of the embarkation, who came aboard our ship so that he could correct all of this before we sailed. He answered that he was only responsible for the embarkation. However, on Staten Island, where we were to sail today, there was an agent who would put everything in order prior to our departure.

We actually went underway at three o'clock but could not reach Staten Island due to the tide and wind being contrary, and had to drop anchor just below Governor's Island. At this time two of the American ships captured at Penobscot passed by us, namely, *Hambten* [Hampton ?] of twenty and *Hunter* of eighteen cannons. The first was truly a beautiful, new, three-masted ship; the latter however, was only a sloop. During that expedition the American fleet lost seventeen ships; the Americans having burned the following: 1) *Hazard* 2) *Active* 3) *Tyrannicide* 4) *Defiance* 5) *Diligent* 6) *Hoop* 7) *Providence*. The Americans themselves also set fire to: 1) *Warren* of 32 2)

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Vengeance of 24 3) *Putnam* of 24 4) *Monmouth* of 20 5) *Black Prince* of 20 6) *Hector* of 20 7) *Charming Sally* of 20, and 8) *Sky Rocket* of sixteen cannons.

9 September (Thu) - The signal was given toward noon to raise the anchor and to proceed to Staten Island. This we did, by the mate, as the captain had gone into the city in a boat, in order, if possible, to recruit some sailors and he had not yet returned. As soon as we had arrived at Staten Island and dropped anchor, the signal was given, because the wind was so good, to raise the anchor and to go to Sandy Hook. Our escorting warship, *Renown*, of fifty cannons, under the command of Captain Dawson, also came out and sailed past us and out of the Hook. As there were still insufficient sailors on our ship, which slowed all tasks, we could not sail at the same time with the other ships and the agent came out to us and asked why we did not get underway. The mate answered this and reported all the ship's defects. The agent replied, we should make our way out of the Hook as best we could because the wind was very favorable for leaving. Then more men would be sent to us from the warship. Our ship's captain arrived at this time, but without bringing more sailors. As it was now darkening night and a gale wind, that is a strong wind, sprang up, we sailed throughout the night, swiftly and well.

10 September (Fri) - At daybreak however we found ourselves completely separated from the fleet and, as the captain still had no sailing instructions, he sailed back for Sandy Hook. We had sailed only a few hours when we discovered a ship ahead of us, and still others at a distance to one side, approaching us. As we could not tell if they were friend or foe, Lieutenant Colonel Heymel ordered the men to dress and take up their weapons. Meanwhile I inspected the cannons and found them full of dirt and filth and the rammer even stuck in the middle of the barrel. With much effort, I pulled it out, cleaned and singed them out, and loaded them all with all sorts of scrap materials and such from the ship, as grape shot. Furthermore, for each cannon I ordered one non-commissioned officer and eight men to my assistance because I had assumed responsibility for the cannons and their protection. Later, after all of this had happened and we were in a fairly good fighting condition, I told the ship's captain and mate that if we were to be attacked by an enemy ship, they were not to hold the ship at a distance from the enemy, but were to sail

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toward it directly and as swiftly as possible so that we would be in a position to use our small weapons, as an enemy privateer would undoubtedly have us easily out-gunned.

On the other hand, as we had a large ship we could not only ram him, but also use our small weapons effectively and thus have an advantage over him. Furthermore we were higher and above him and everyone who was on deck could shoot at him. During all these preparations we approached so close to the ship ahead of us that we recognized it as one of the ships of our fleet. Our fleet consisted of the warship and twelve transport ships and numerous small sloops loaded with merchandise. Our preparations and arrangements were to no avail this time, but it took very little effort since we were not certain, and the evening before we sailed from the Hook, the warship's tender had brought the report that four enemy privateers were cruising outside the Hook.

The commander of the ship which now had come to us, which had part of the 44th Regiment on board and also had separated from the fleet, called to us that he was willing to return to the Hook and offered to stay near us and not leave us, so that we were in a better condition for sailing and a better defensive position. We had company and on

11 September (Sat) - at nine o'clock met the commodore and the rest of our fleet lying at anchor below Navisink. The ship *Archer*, on which Colonel von Borck was, had also become separated from the fleet on the previous night and had not yet rejoined. The fleet agent came on board as soon as we approached and gave the captain a severe reprimand for becoming separated from the fleet, and delivered printed instructions by which we could see that our destination was *Quebec*. We were glad to see that part of America where our constitution would seem more in common with our climate [in Germany]. It especially pleased us that we would finally have the opportunity to show that we were still the same old regiment which had never done bad and never would, if the leader was good and not too proud and careless as the one in our dreadful Trenton had been, but which, since the unfortunate affair, we had never had the opportunity by which to demonstrate that the old Hessian blood still flowed in our arteries and flowed gladly for the honor and service of our master. Colonel Heymel invited the agent to breakfast, which he accepted and all the ship's deficiencies, as already mentioned, were

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presented to him. He promised much but did little. What happened was this. He sent two sailors from the warship and these were young, inexperienced individuals. As soon as we had rejoined the fleet, the commodore commanding us gave the signal to enter the ocean. Therefore the fleet went under sail with a favorable and strong wind, and fortunately sailed during the first night without having to make any changes.

12 September (Sun) - The favorable weather continued and at noon, according to the observation, we were at 39°30' latitude and 42 leagues, or 126 English miles, from Sandy Hook. Our course was southeast by east. Toward evening however, the wind changed and began to blow from the northeast, increasingly stronger, so that already on

13 September (Mon) - it took the appearance of a storm. The mate, in truth only a lad, but already an experienced and knowledgeable man, said that we could expect severe weather according to these signs during the equinox, and especially in these waters. The admiral would have been wiser to have postponed our journey for eight days, so as to let this storm, which it now clearly had become, to pass by. The following days will show whether the mate is right or wrong, and if his forecast is correct.

14 September (Tue) - The previously described storm continued with rain and the fleet had become quite scattered.

(15) September (Wed) - The wind increased so much that by evening it had become a true hurricane. The waves rose up like frightening mountains which appeared about to swallow up the ship at any moment. Soon we were on the top of such a frightful wave, soon we were between such dreadful waves, down in the abyss where it was impossible to see the heavens above because of the waves and we appeared to be buried by them. Not another ship of the fleet was to be seen, and what made our anxiety and fear even more disturbing, was the approach of night and a darkness so that the hand could not be seen before the eyes. There was a persistent rain and hail. The wind roared most frightfully and the waves rose to an astonishing height, frightful to see and caused such battering and crashing as was frightening to see and to hear.

At nine o'clock our main mast broke below the lowest yard or crossbar, and fell into the sea with a powerful clattering. It was

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fortunate that several of the officers' servants had taken their axes along because there was neither ship's carpenter nor even any axes on the ship. The ship's crew all shouted, "Axes! Axes!" to cut the rigging which was secured to the other masts so that the mast hanging overboard did not drag the others down and capsize the ship. The task had not been fully completed when the foremast fell with a loud crash onto the ship, breaking just above the deck. The previous task had to be started all over once again and now the ship sat without the least counter-balance in the air. At once it was thrown from one side to the other with ever greater force by the angry waves which happened so often with such force that the ship lay on its side and took in water. The angry waves beat over the ship from all sides and places with full force, even from behind and over the cabins so that it was necessary for us to nail boards over the windows. During this work, as the ship's captain worked at a window, as I held a light for him, a wave beat so strongly against the cabin that the captain and the window and the water flowed in like a river and threw me, still holding the light, into a heap in the cabin.

During this so strong and powerful movement it happened that the cannons which were so securely tied down with stout lines, tore loose, rolled about for a time on the deck, beating against the iron kitchen standing on the deck with its huge kettle, in which a meal could be cooked for all the men at one time. Then all four cannons rolled overboard into the sea, taking most the ship's railings with them.

The fifth cannon passed, due to the back and forth movement of the ship, through the so-called hatchway, that is the opening leading down into the ship which was closed, opening it and made a passageway directly downward in a perpendicular path, through the soldiers to the bilges of the ship, without disturbing or injuring a single soldier. Had it however, not hit a chest of my belongings, filled with wine, spirits, mustard, and such, standing in its path and placed below the first deck, near the opening, which it broke into a thousand pieces, and then taken an oblique course, it would not only have killed several soldiers, but also broken through the bottom of the ship and sent all of us on a quick trip into the next world. Nevertheless, it jammed between two water barrels, in which place we secured it later with rope so that it could not move.

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The sixth cannon however, was directly above on the cabin, continued its back and forth marching, violently beating against the sides of the ship during every change in direction so that it would have eventually broken, as it had already broken the wheel which turned the rudder, and would have cleared from the deck all the cases and things standing there, and cleared its own pathway.

Four of the sailors could or would not do any more work and had lain down in bed. No one else would go near the cannon for fear of losing an arm or a leg. All of our men lay still and waited, part sighing and weeping, part with prayers, and others from fear, as if in shock, awaited the last minute of life. In this miserable situation I went, or more correctly crawled, although I was very sick and lay with a fever below in the ship, to our troops, spoke with them earnestly to have good spirits and not to doubt that God would protect us if we only did what was necessary and worked first to get the cannon overboard, and then pumped so that the water was emptied from the ship and we would be able to keep the ship afloat, and we could survive until daylight when Heaven might send help which could be of assistance to us.

At first my talking was in vain and some of the men were in shock, others answered that they were sick and unable to help. I explained to them that they knew that I had been sick with a fever for four weeks and had come aboard ship sick. Nevertheless, because of my love for them and the survival of all of us, I had made myself come forward to try to get some help, which was necessary for our survival as no one was willing to save us, but all declined. I had no doubt that among them there were some with more strength than I and who had sufficient love for me to follow me so that I said to them, "I will stay with you on deck, take hold with my own hands, and share the same fate with you, as I am hopeful that we wish to save the ship and ourselves." Still no one came forward until I said, "Is there no non-commissioned officer who is healthy, ambitious, and with a Hessian heart, who will follow me and help me?" Then Sergeant Hildebrand and Corporals Ortstadt and Kuestner responded and fifteen to twenty men followed them.. "Let's go!" I said, "First we must try to throw the cannon into the ocean." We had to make several attempts as it was dangerous enough that we might go overboard with it, or break an arm or leg. Finally we succeeded, but in so doing, Fusilier Radna

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broke his right arm in two places, and I suffered a smashed little finger on my left hand.

Next, I led them to the pumps on which four men had to pump constantly. They had to be tied thereon or tied together on the stump of the mainmast in order not to be torn away by the waves. These men could not continue at this task very long, but had to be relieved by others every six to eight minutes, because they could not stand but most had to kneel. This continued until about three or four o'clock in the morning when the pump broke and was unusable and could not be repaired because it was too dark. Therefore a tub was fastened on a line, lowered, filled with water, pulled up, and emptied, and this continued until the long-awaited daybreak when the pump was again repaired.

I must not forget to record a wonderful accident here. During this work, a fusilier from Colonel Heymel's Company by the name of [Georg Christoph] Eckhard was thrown overboard by the violent movement of the ship. He grabbed something on the outside of the ship at that time to which he could hold onto when he was cast from the ship, and landed in the water. He called out and cried for help. No one saw him and no one knew where he was. "Where are you?" I asked him. "Here, I am hanging on the ship, and if you do not help me soon, I will not be able to hang on and must fall into the sea and drown." His comrades also sought to get to him and be of help. Finally a wave came from the side, which was quicker than his comrades, and threw him back on the ship, thus saving this poor devil from death, because he is still alive and well. Truly a wonderful rescue.

While all of this work was going on, I was aware that the ship's captain, mate, and several of the crew were going about the boats fastened on the ship with a lantern in hand, and I noticed they loosened those on one side. I moved closer after I guessed they planned to save themselves, and asked the ship's captain what they were doing. He answered with a stammer, [In English], "Oh, nothing. I only see if these are secure enough." I did not believe this and asked him on a pretense to give me the lantern for a moment. He did that and I gave it to one of the men with me, took him by the arm, led him below into the cabin, and said, "I see what your intentions are. You plan to loosen the boats, flee in them, and leave us to our fate in the ruined

unpublished letter (revised) (1941)

My dear Mr. [Name], I have just received your letter of the 14th inst. and am glad to hear that you are still interested in the project.

I am sure that you will find the enclosed of interest.

I have been thinking about the project a great deal lately, and I am sure that you will find the enclosed of interest. I have been thinking about the project a great deal lately, and I am sure that you will find the enclosed of interest. I have been thinking about the project a great deal lately, and I am sure that you will find the enclosed of interest.

Yours truly,

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ship so that we will be placed in the greatest need and without hope of rescue, because we know nothing of ships and navigation. I assure you however, that will not happen. You must and shall remain with us and our troops, to the last man, and if we should all die, you and I will be the last ones who go. I inform you herewith, you are in arrest, and are to remain here in the cabin." I delivered him to Lieutenant Briede and Ensign von Luetzow, the latter who was also sick, but who could still support Lieutenant Briede so that the ship's captain could not get away.

I again returned on deck in order to encourage the troops. Ensign von Luetzow came out and reported that the captain urgently requested coming out as the American had several things to say about what had to be done. I told him to say that the captain should tell us and we would then take care of it. Ensign von Luetzow came a second time and said that the captain wanted to come out to pass water. My answer was no!, he could not come out, but he can do it in the cabin, which is already wet enough. I went into the cabin and told him he should be quiet, lie down on a bed, and go to sleep. During this time, the mate came in and said something to him which I could not understand. He answered, "I am in arrest and can not go out." Whereupon they exchanged a meaningful glance.

I then asked both of them if they were familiar with the incident involving the Hannoverians in Biscay Bay, when they were en route to Gibraltar.⁶ Both answered yes. So I said, "That will not happen here. Now get out because you are as responsible for the ship as we are and will remain on the ship with our soldiers to the last man and the last moment." I reported this to the lieutenant colonel who had come aboard sick and was still in that condition. He not only approved of this but said that I had done well and as he was still sick, should do everything in my power which I thought was necessary for our survival. He could not go on deck, although he had tried to do so several times, and there was no one else who could or would assume that effort.

16 September (Thu) - When day finally came we saw for the first time what miserable condition the ship was in, our loss, and the emergency which we faced. All our packed provisions and victuals which had been on the deck in cases, all fresh vegetables, all poultry, four lambs for the sick, and all such had gone overboard or lay dead in

a corner of the ship. A large anchor had been lost. The boats, which had been beaten back and forth by the storm, had not only torn loose, in part, but also been busted to pieces and were no longer of the least use, were thrown overboard, and as there was no longer any opportunity for the ship's crew to escape, the captain was given his freedom. In this miserable condition we remained until afternoon when the anger of the wind abated somewhat and the sea and waves gradually grew more calm and smaller. No one is capable of describing such misery adequately, nor expressing it so it will be believed, but it remains clear to those who have seen and experienced it.

17 September (Fri) - The sky cleared again but the wind continued from the north and we were in a condition which enabled us to make the usual observation, by which it was determined that we were at 37°19' latitude, together with the Virginia capes in the same heavenly region. How far to the east and into the ocean we could not know because, as the ship's captain did not possess the skill to find the longitude of the place, it could not be determined exactly. Our first concern was to clear away all the ship's lines, sail crossbars, and railings which had been torn loose, and to check if the hull had been damaged. This however, to our great joy, was not found. The troops then came out on deck and dried themselves and their belongings, as neither they nor the items in their knapsacks had the least dry spot, but everything was wet and coated with a black slime and dirt. Even the barrels and cases in which uniforms and small clothes had been packed were not excluded, but mostly spoiled, which caused the company chiefs a great loss. The cartridges in their pouches were almost caked together and made unserviceable. In short, everything was spoiled and ruined. The ship's crew sought out all the old sails, made a rather good one therefrom, and fastened it on an old topmast sailbar on the stump of the broken-off mainmast, as well as they could, with nails and old ropes, so that the ship could be sailed to a small degree in the desired direction, when the wind was favorable.

18 September (Sat) - The weather was clear and bright, the wind northeast. According to the observation we were at 37°25' latitude and therefore had not sailed far to the north, the direction we wanted to go, from where we were yesterday. Today our ship's crew prepared another topmast sail, raised an old stick mast for a forward mast,

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which they fastened to the remainder of the broken-off forward mast, and hung the remade sail thereon.

19 September (Sun) - A bright and beautiful morning, later however rather cloudy. The wind from the northwest and our course toward the southwest until after eight o'clock, when the course was changed and we steered toward the north by east. As the weather was good, the crew cleaned up somewhat, and the most necessary work on the ship was finished. A prayer hour was held to say our most humble thanks to God the Almighty for our survival. The 449th song was sung and I was chosen and ordered to read the 107th Psalm aloud. Even the ship's cabin boys, although they understood nothing, were very quiet, listened intently, and proved to have sincere devotion, and to pray for themselves. About six o'clock in the evening we discovered a ship not more than three leagues to the north of us. A league is three English miles. It seemed to us that it had also lost its upper masts. I loaded a swivel which was still serviceable and fired at it twice, hung out the English flag to show our need for assistance, and sailed, as best we could, toward it in order to see if it were a friend or a foe. However, night set in before we could approach close to it. Therefore we hung a lantern out to show we wished to be seen and to join company with the other ship. However, during the night, for reasons I do not know, it distanced itself from us and it was not possible for us to learn whether it was a friend or a foe. During the night the mate asked me what would have been done if it were an enemy ship or if we were to be attacked by another. I answered that as everything had been taken from us with which we could resist force with force, we had to consider running away, and should take the following precautions.

Should a privateer approach, no soldiers should allow themselves to be seen on deck, and we, after necessarily being asked from whence we came, where bound, and what cargo we carried, should answer that we came from England, bound for New York, had merchandise on board, and were damaged during the late storm. The privateer would then send ten or twelve men to take possession of our ship. These would have to be seized as soon as they came on board and held fast, for which purpose I would have the troops ready in hiding. This would prevent the privateer from firing cannons at us, as otherwise he would risk killing his own men, and at the place where we would put

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ourselves, they would not risk boarding our ship because in that event, we would have more men than they would. A counter-attack would result in their being captured. The mate believed this to be a good possibility and I proposed the same idea to Lieutenant Colonel Heymel, who was not opposed to it. I went on deck, summoned all the non-commissioned officers to me, and gave them the following order. All of them, as soon as a privateer approached us, were to remain near at hand, so that when I gave a signal, which was to be a loud whistle, they were to jump out and overpower those who came to our ship from the privateer, but to do nothing to them, and as much as possible to treat them well. All the troops were to remain quiet during this time, and remain below deck, and not let themselves be seen until all this had occurred, and I had given additional orders. The ship however, as already stated, had been lost to our eyes and no other appeared. Therefore the preparations were to no avail and could not be tested.

20 September (Mon) - A pleasant morning although the night before had been very dark with sharp lightning. The wind was northeast by north and our course northwest. About nine o'clock we saw a ship which came toward us from ahead of us. We were happy and thought that it was an English frigate or else a cruising ship from our side which would take us in tow and happily return us into the harbor at Sandy Hook. Therefore we unfurled our ship's flag to signal for it to come to us. However, it sailed past and did not turn toward us. It did not display a flag; we did not know if it were friend or foe. It was a sloop which was too weak to tow us and therefore it may have held its course without coming near us. Toward noon the wind changed and came from the north by east and our course was west by north. The sea developed a slow waving motion so that the ship rolled considerably. Sailors use the term roll when the ship falls from one side to the other.

21 September (Tue) - The past night was very restless; the morning was dull and cloudy, so that the sea remained restless and with slow waves. According to the observation we were close to 38° latitude, because as the sky was dull and cloudy the exact position of the sun could not be determined. The wind was north by northeast, our course was west by northwest.

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22 September (Wed) - Rather clear weather, a weak northeast by east wind, our course northwest by north. After taking the height of the sun and making our reckoning, we were at 38°14' latitude.

23 September (Thu) - The night was again very stormy, until morning, when it became more calm. Toward ten o'clock we discovered a schooner just ahead of us at a distance of three or four leagues. It was headed toward land however, and was soon out of sight. At twelve o'clock we were at 38°26' latitude, having traveled twelve minutes in 24 hours. Again at one o'clock we saw a ship directly ahead of us, sailing in the same direction as the previous one. We therefore believed it was the same schooner which we had already seen.

24 September (Fri) - It rained this morning but soon became clear and as the water in the ocean was no longer green, but appeared greyish-white, we supposed that we were no longer far from land. A sounding was taken at ten o'clock and we found twenty fathoms of water. A fathom is six feet. The lead was cast again at twelve o'clock in sixteen and one-half fathoms, and at two again, seventeen fathoms. The wind changed after three o'clock and came from the west by southwest. Our course was north by east.

25 September (Sat) - At daybreak we were exactly at the right point, so near the mouth of the Delaware River that we could clearly distinguish the capes. The weather was exceptionally fine. The wind remained west by southwest and we held a course to the northeast so as to move away from the land in order to avoid being seen by the privateers cruising about and in order to enter the open sea again. Because, as we now knew once again where we were, we could reach Sandy Hook if the wind continued to remain favorable, despite our two small and tattered sails, within two 24-hour periods.

We wished ourselves good fortune at this point and were glad that despite all the danger to this time, we had escaped the privateers. The ship's crew were promised a good tip if they applied all their efforts throughout the night and sailed the ship well enough to reach Sandy Hook the next day. I remained on deck the whole night through to encourage the ship's crew and to keep them awake, to which end I gave them two bottles of wine to drink. The wind was exceptionally good until about midnight, after which time it began to weaken, so that finally it became calm, which is what the sailors call it.

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26 September (Sun) - An outstandingly beautiful morning, but a sad and unfortunate day. At daybreak I saw two sails at a rather great distance to windward, the side from which the wind comes. I hurried to the cabin in joy to tell Lieutenant Colonel Heymel and the other officers. Each one dressed and went on deck and we all flattered ourselves with the hope that they had been sent from New York and were cruising outside the harbor in search of the ships damaged by the storm, as in particular, as already said, they were to windward and off to our right, or on the open sea and not to our left, coming from the enemy side, and wanting to take us into the harbor or in any case to protect us from the privateers and provide an escort, because we were in such terrible condition, that according to the captain we could not escape and were certainly in no condition for maneuvering.

We did not let the ships get out of our sight and noticed that the chase turned toward us, believing still that they were ships which saw our distress and were hurrying to our assistance. But oh, how quickly our hopes were deceived, because after they approached and displayed their flag with thirteen stripes, our joy turned to sorrow. I had to ask the ship's captain and mate, because the captain was sick, on orders from Lieutenant Colonel Heymel, if it were not possible to turn, or failing that to escape. Both said in full agreement that neither choice was possible. We had to let them do with us as they wished, and our proposed plan of the nineteenth could not be used here because there were two privateers, which could capture us easily as there was nothing we could do, or could sink us. It was not yet eight o'clock when they came alongside us, one on the right, one on the left.

On the right was a schooner called *Mars* of fourteen cannons, commanded by Captain Traifor. On the left however, a sloop named *Comet*, of ten cannons, commanded by Captain Decator and both well-manned. They immediately ordered the mate to lower all sails and to fasten the helm to the starboard side. He did that. Meanwhile they lowered a boat and a lieutenant with five men came from each ship and boarded us, tied our ship to the schooner, and sailed to Barnegat Inlet, where we anchored. The sloop remained near us, but the schooner on which the ship's captain, mate, and the three sailors from our ship had been taken, and wanted to take the lieutenant colonel also, but could not do so due to his weakness, constantly traveled back and forth. I do not know the reason for this. It finally remained not more than two

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rifle shots distance away from us, sitting on a shoal, and as the wind began blowing very briskly, the waves beat strongly, and despite all their efforts to refloat their ship, it capsized before our eyes and everything went overboard, including the crew, which sat on the keel just parallel to the surface of the water, and over which the waves continually broke, until they were recovered and saved by the boats from the three privateers lying nearby. Still, all of them had to swim part way to the boats because the boats could not get too close to the schooner due to the action of the waves. Only two men drowned during this incident, and if they had not been so considerate as to leave Lieutenant Colonel Heymel on our ship, he would surely have met this terrible death. If this misfortune had occurred at night, the entire crew would have died, but possibly we would then have gained our freedom.

27 September (Mon) - There was clear weather, but a thick fog surrounded our spirits and hearts when we considered our past and our still to be expected in the future misery. The anchor was raised at about ten o'clock and it was the intention of the privateers to enter the Delaware and take us at once to Philadelphia. However, a ship appearing in the distance to the southwest altered their plan as they thought it to be an English ship, and they took us instead to the entrance to Little Egg Harbor until it was dark, because they found it necessary to sail between the frequently encountered sandbanks and to drop anchor, in the process of which our ship ran aground four times, but was fortunately gotten loose.

28 September (Tue) - Again a pleasant morning. The anchor was raised at six-thirty so that we could sail out, but as they did not feel confident, the anchor was dropped again in the same region.

29 September (Wed) - We entered directly into Little Egg Harbor and again anchored.

30 September (Thu) - Captain Reiffurth, Ensign von Luetzow, and some of the troops were taken ashore in a boat, although the land was still twenty English miles from our ship.

1 October (Fri) - Lieutenant Briede and 45 men were taken ashore about eight o'clock in a sloop. Lieutenant Colonel Heymel, the regimental surgeon, and I, as well as fifteen men, followed during the afternoon in a small schooner which ran aground on a sandbank not more than two rifle shots from the ship. The privateer captain who

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was with us said that it would not be possible to float it free until midnight, as the flood tide would enter then. We were to enter a boat with him and row ashore. We did this, night came on, we lost our way, and, more accurately, we could not find the mouth of Mallines Creek. Several times we sat on sandbanks from which the boat crew, after they jumped into the water, worked it free, and thus we finally got off the sand which is called Chestnut Neck, at one o'clock at night.

2 October (Sat) - At nine o'clock in the morning the schooner which had remained sitting on the sandbank approached. This was followed by two [sloops ?] with the rest of the troops. After everyone was on land, preparations were made to send us onward. Therefore a sloop was ordered, into which our remaining baggage was placed, and was to sail further inland on the Mallines Creek. After everything was loaded, Colonel Heymel, Ensign von Luetzow, Regimental Surgeon Pausch, and I went aboard this sloop with our servants at about three o'clock in the afternoon and departed at once. Initially the wind was very favorable for us, but became very weak about eight o'clock, and as the ebb tide caused the stream to flow against us, it was necessary to anchor and spend the night until flood tide lying on the creek. The flood tide arrived at one o'clock, but there was no wind and we had to be rowed up the river. Because the sloop was old and leaked, it was necessary to pump continuously until on

3 October (Sun) - when we finally arrived, at seven o'clock in the morning, at the place where we were to disembark and which was called Egg Harbor Forks. Toward evening Reiffurth and Lieutenant Briede joined us with our troops who had gone to Chestnut Neck at seven o'clock in the morning and who had to travel on land. The troops had to lie down in stables and sheds as no other place was available for them. Still, they were glad to be off the miserable ship and on God's firm ground, if America is God's firm ground.

4 October (Mon) - This was made a day of rest so that the sick could partially recover and those who were healthy could get some rest. The Commanding Colonel Westcoat wanted to move them the same morning but after we praised him and flattered his ego a bit he granted a day of rest and was later so kind as to provide three wagons for moving the sick. For all the officer's remaining baggage however, we had to pay forty Spanish dollars in silver for two wagons. Many could have bought their baggage in Hesse for their share. However, it

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could not be obtained here and therefore it was necessary to bite a sour apple.

Here as it is a day of rest, I must mention a little something about well-known and fatal Egg Harbor. In actuality it is not a harbor but a wide-spread region with sandbar and shoals, surrounded by swampy or sandy little islands, spread about, through which now and again passages run, which ships of a not too great draft can navigate at ebb tide. In some places they go through the middle of the channel and at others on the near side of the small swampy islands, so that a person can touch the shore easily with his hand from the ship. Anyone who does not know these places, or who does not have a good pilot, can not get through them, even if he can see another ship sailing only 1,000 yards ahead, as there are so many turnings, one after the other, that a boat can become grounded where it appears a large ship can sail. I have encountered this myself as I sailed toward an island where a house stood, but grounded with the boat until the oarsman again turned it into the proper channel.

The people who live on the scattered islands are pilots who guide the ships entering here, from which, together with fishing, they earn their livelihood. The islands are very poor, sandy or swampy, so that nothing grows or thrives thereon except scrubby bushes of cedar or pine, or reeds. They have cultivated a bit of ground near their houses and improved it with fertilizer so as to raise a few miserable vegetables. They must obtain grain from the mainland and wood as well and bring in other necessities. They must maintain dams and ditches about their houses and keep them in repair every year so as not to be in danger from extraordinary high tides or water from stormy seas. There are numerous shoals before the entrance into this so-called harbor, so that even in ordinary weather, it appears frightening when the ocean waves break thereon, and especially when the wind blows onto the land, all kinds of figures are created in the air through which it is dangerous to sail, as we saw with our own eyes, when the American ship grounded, and were ourselves saved from grounding four times. As the entrance between the shoals and the first islands is barely twenty yards wide, I believe that this dangerous opening could easily be blocked by the English navy by sinking a few ships.

I have often used the expression 'ship's captain' in my journal. It also serves to denote the master, who is designated as the primary one

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and as a result, the one who gives orders on a transport ship and in ordinary life is the ship's captain. However, in no way is he a captain, but he is an experienced seaman, who is a merchant or other person who has a ship on the ocean, one of the same who assigns a master due to good understanding and ability to supervise everything and is trusted with the trade and business, and from whom an exact accounting is desired, and when, after a voyage entrusted to him is ended, if he has conducted the business well, the owner dismisses him at once, and he may then serve another ship as a mate, or even as a boatswain. He is addressed in all English orders from warships or other persons in authority only as master, that is as mister.

A creek is a water, which connects either with the sea or a great stream, which is navigable for a distance inland, and affected by the ebb and flood tides, although, at the same time, not being named a river or a stream.

Another sort, not affected by ebb or flood, nor navigable, but similar to a creek, is called a run, which however, when it rains hard or when the snow in the mountains melts, can flow so that they are impassable although otherwise a person can wade or drive through them.

A schooner is a ship, quite small, having only two masts and drawing little water, which sails swiftly, can be rowed easily, and can get through almost any place, as they need only four or five feet of water. A sloop is almost the same construction, but has only one mast and is generally smaller than a schooner. Both are the best types of ships for use as privateers along the coast of the mainland and among the islands.

5 October (Tue) - We landed near Egg Harbor's Fork, marched through a desolate region called common land, and lodged 24 miles from the fork in a single inn, which was still new, not having been occupied for more than four weeks, and which had a beautiful hostess, whose husband was a captain in the American army, and who served us well.

6 October (Wed) - We arrived in Philadelphia at about three o'clock. During the day we passed Haddonfield, where we, when evacuating Philadelphia in the previous year, had made camp. We took our quarters in the Golden Swan and thought to have private quarters with free food and lodging there. However, after we were

Subject: Conrad's Family History**Date:** Fri, 03 Mar 2000 09:13:55 -0600**From:** "H. Pflueger" <pflueger@chaffee.net>**To:** JHumphre@ix.netcom.com

History of the Grein Farm and Family of Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

The Grein Family Estate or Farm, now known as "Peters' Hof" (Peters' Farm), was originally part of Holzburg Castle or Estate, which was divided between the Shulz and Kornmann families. Over the centuries it was named "freie Schulzische Hofmann" and the oldest of the Hofmanns, recorded in the church book of the Schulzische, was Joist (Jost) Grein. A Grein family coat of arms dates from 1398. Nothing is known of Joist Grein or his ancestors, but he would have been born around 1565. The birth of Joist's only known son, John Seibert Grein who inherited the farm, was recorded as 1604 in the church records; however, this must have been the date of his confirmation in that the date of his first marriage was 1615. Seibert's first wife was Hedwig Weigelmetz of Seigertshausen, who bore him eight children. After Hedwig's probably death, Seibert² married Katherina Stumpf of Heidelberg in 1641. Together they had seven children, the oldest of which was Georg who inherited the farm. Seibert² and Katherina's son, Johannes³ married a farmer's daughter, whose surname was thought to be Damm. From this marriage, Johannes³ lived on Farm No. 17, called Glaenzer, and probably became the owner. Johannes' younger brother, Heinrich moved to Fischbach and married into the Roht farm, formerly called Hermann.

Georg Grein, the son of Seibert, who was the third Grein to own the farm married Katherina Fieser. Their son, Heinrich who married Anna Katherina Geisel in 1707 became the next owner. Heinrich's son, Johannes Heinrich Grein, married Anna Elisabeth Weigel of Schabenrod in 1749 and became the fifth heir to the farm. Johannes Heinrich died in 1761 and his thirty-six-year-old widow married Christoffel Peters of Wasenberg, who had been the Lord of the Schulzenhof Manor for twenty-nine years. It was likely at this time that the farm became known as "Peters' Hof."

The daughter from the first marriage of Anna Katherina Grein to Johannes Heinrich Grein married a tailor named Johann Adam Roth. When the daughter was killed by lightening in 1790 at the stone mill, her husband married Anna Katherina's daughter from her 2nd marriage to Christoffel Peters, Anna Elisabeth Peter. Johann Adam and Anna Elizabeth inherited the farm as the seventh owners.

The present house was built by Johann Peter Grein and his wife, Anna Katherina Schmidt of Merzhausen around 1820. The Grein Farm is one of the few farming estates that has kept it's name over the centuries. The present owner is Johannes Grein who is married to Anna Elisabeth Mattheis of Ransbach.

(Note: The ancestors of Conrad⁶ Grein/Crain include Joist¹, Seibert², Johannes³ (g-grandfather), Johannes⁴ (grandfather), and George Heinrich⁵ (father). The Grein Farm was given to George, the brother of Conrad's g-grandfather, Johannes. This Johannes³ married a woman and became the owner of her farm in Holzhausen. His son, Johannes⁴ the grandfather of Conrad⁶, must not have inherited the Holzhausen farm because he moved to Allendorf, where no information has been found to show that he or Conrad's father⁵ owned land. German custom of the time dictated that land was passed down from father to son, or to daughter's husband.

The land was not divided, but given to a particular son, not necessarily the oldest. Because the family owned land, it had status in the community and the sons and daughters not inheriting the land could often marry spouses who had land. It isn't known how long this pattern persisted in the Grein family and it isn't known if Conrad's family owned land.)

THE GRIEN FAMILY OF GRIEN, GRIEN, GRIEN

A GRIEN FAMILY OF GRIEN, GRIEN, GRIEN

NAME: John Grien, Grien, Grien

DATE: 1800, 1800, 1800

NAME: John Grien, Grien, Grien

DATE: 1800, 1800, 1800

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Subject: Conrad's Ancestry**Date:** Fri, 03 Mar 2000 09:16:09 -0600**From:** "H. Pflueger" <pflueger@chaffee.net>**To:** JHumphre@ix.netcom.com*Hazel, has the German proof, I do not.*

THE ANCESTRY OF HEINRICH CONRAD GREIN

* Denotes Direct-Line Ancestors

Name: Jost (Joist) GREIN* (First Generation)**Birth:** Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

Children

1 M: John Seibert GREIN*

Birth: Holzburg, Hessen, Germany**Death:** 4 Apr 1658 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany**Occupation:** Farmer**Spouse:** Hedwig WEIGELMETZ**Marriage:** 15 May 1615 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany* **Spouse:** Katherina STUMPF *widow***Marriage:** 24 Aug 1641 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany**Name:** John Seibert GREIN* (Second Generation)**Birth:** Holzburg, Hessen, Germany**Death:** 4 Apr 1658 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany**Father:** Jost (Joist) GREIN**Other spouses:** Katherina STUMPF

Misc. Notes

Seibert's church record indicates that he was born in 1604, but since he was married in 1615 it is more likely that he was confirmed in 1604. His residence was listed as Holzburg No. 26 and the name of the farm was "Schutzen Hof" which means shelter or protected farm, perhaps safe-haven. This information was compiled by Vicar Metz, Holzberg, 1940.

Marriage: 15 May 1615 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany**Spouse:** Hedwig WEIGELMETZ**Father:** Johannes WEIGELMETZ

Misc. Notes

Hedwig's residence was in Seigertshausen

Children *by Weigelmetz*

1 M: Hermann GREIN

Birth: 24 Mar 1616 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

2 F: Elisabeth GREIN

Birth: 15 Apr 1618 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

3 F: Margarethe GREIN

Birth: 27 May 1621 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany**Spouse:** Jost EISENACH**Marriage:** 19 Jan 1642 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

4 F: Leisa GREIN

Birth: 30 Mar 1624 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

5 M: Johannes GREIN

Birth: 24 Jul 1625 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

6 M: Hans GREIN

Birth: 14 Apr 1628 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

7 F: Elisabeth GREIN

Birth: 16 Apr 1631 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

8 M: Andreas GREIN

Birth: 30 Jun 1633 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany**Death:** 28 Feb 1634 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany**Name:** John Seibert GREIN (Second Generation)**Birth:** Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

Death: 4 Apr 1658 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany
 Father: Jost (Joist) GREIN
 Other spouses: Hedwig WEIGELMETZ

Marriage: 24 Aug 1641 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany
 * Spouse: Katherina STUMPF *Widow*
 ? — Father: Johannes WEIGELMETZ *error??*

Misc. Notes

* Katherina was a widow from Heidelberg.

Children *by Stumpf*

1 M: Georg GREIN
 Birth: 2 Oct 1642 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany
 Death: ? 12 May 1707 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany
 Spouse: Katherina FIESER
 Marriage: ? 25 May 1677 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

2 M: Albert GREIN
 Birth: abt 23 Feb 1645 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany
 3 M: Johannes GREIN
 Birth: abt 16 Jan 1647 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany
 4 F: Maria GREIN
 * Birth: abt 22 Sep 1650 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany
 5 M: Johannes GREIN*
 Birth: 21 Nov 1652 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany
 Death: 18 Dec 1697 Merzhausen, Hessen, Germany

* Spouse: DAMM

Marriage: 18 Oct 1683 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

6 M: Heinrich GREIN
 Birth: 31 Dec 1654 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany
 Spouse: Anna ROHT

Marriage: 18 Feb 1686 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

7 M: Johann Georg GREIN
 Birth: 12 Apr 1657 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany
 Death: 30 May 1659 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

* Name: Johannes GREIN* (Third Generation)
 Birth: 21 Nov 1652 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany
 Death: 18 Dec 1697 Merzhausen, Hessen, Germany
 Father: John Seibert GREIN (-1658)
 Mother: Katherina STUMPF *Widow*

Misc. Notes

Johannes Grein shot by Hans Henrich Reitzer, ebenda 17 Sept 1674 with Elisabeth/Elsa Ritter, daughter of Bartholomaus Ritter, ebenda baptism 7 Nov 1641 (Compiled by Vicar G. Reutz, Treysa, Vicar of Marzhausen)
 The translation needs to be verified. Not understood.
 Johannes' brother, Georg, inherited the Grein Farm and Johannes, who was the fourth son, married a woman and evidently inherited her farm in Holzburg. The name of Johannes' wife cannot be deciphered, but they lived on Farm No. 17, called "?? Glanzen" which means shining.

Marriage: 18 Oct 1683 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany

* Spouse: ?? DAMM

Children

1 F: Catherina GREIN
 Birth: bef 3 Oct 1675 Merzhausen, Hessen, Germany ?
 Death: 18 Mar 1746
 Spouse: Michael SCHNEIDER
 Marriage: 7 Jul 1704
 2 F: Anna Catharina GREIN
 Birth: bef 18 Nov 1677

Death: 4 Apr 1958
 Father: Josef (Johann) GRIN
 Other spouses: Maria WITTMANN

Marriage: 24 Aug 1941
 Spouse: Katharina STUMPF
 Father: Johannes WITTMANN

Misc. Notes
 Katharina was a widow from Heidelberg.

Children:
 1 M: Georg GRIN
 Birth: 2 Oct 1942
 Death: 13 May 1977
 Spouse: Katharina WITTMANN
 Marriage: 12 May 1977
 2 M: Albert GRIN
 Birth: 23 Feb 1943
 3 M: Johannes GRIN
 Birth: 19 Jan 1947
 4 M: Maria GRIN
 Birth: 22 Sep 1950
 5 M: Johannes GRIN
 Birth: 21 Nov 1952
 Death: 19 Dec 1997
 Spouse: Maria WITTMANN
 Marriage: 19 Oct 1982
 6 M: Heinrich GRIN
 Birth: 21 Dec 1954
 Spouse: Anna WITTMANN
 Marriage: 14 Feb 1986
 7 M: Johann Georg GRIN
 Birth: 12 Apr 1957
 Death: 20 May 1999

Name: Johannes GRIN (third generation)
 Birth: 21 Nov 1952
 Death: 19 Dec 1997
 Father: John Albert GRIN (1928)
 Mother: Katharina STUMPF

Misc. Notes
 Johannes GRIN was born by Hans Heinrich Heister, around 17 Sept 1874 with
 Elisabeth (2) as sister, daughter of Bartholomaeus Heister, around 1874 with
 7 Nov 1941 (emigrated by Victor E. Heister, Victor of Marburg)
 The relationship needs to be verified. Not understood.
 Johannes' brother, Georg, married the Grin family and Johannes, who
 was the fourth son, married a woman and evidently inherited the farm
 in Heister. The name of Johannes' wife cannot be determined, but
 they lived on Farm No. 17, called "St. Glanz" which means shining.

Marriage: 19 Dec 1982
 Spouse: Maria WITTMANN

Children:
 1 F: Katharina GRIN
 Birth: 2 Oct 1977
 Death: 18 Mar 1982
 Spouse: Michael WITTMANN
 Marriage: 1 Jul 1974
 2 F: Anna Katharina GRIN
 Birth: 18 Nov 1977

Death: Willingshausen
 Spouse: Hans Curd FINKE
 Marriage: 24 Feb 1707
 3 F: Anna Gertraut GREIN
 Birth: bef 22 Feb 1680
 Death: 3 Jan 1732
 * 4 M: Johannes GREIN*
 Birth: 11 Mar 1683 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany
 Death: 18 Nov 1755 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 * Spouse: Magdalena ?
 5 M: Georgius GREIN
 Birth: bef 1 Jul 1686
 Spouse: Elisabeth GEBEN
 Marriage: 18 Jul 1715
 6 F: Anna GREIN
 Birth: bef 14 Jun 1689
 Death: 2 Jul 1689
 7 F: Anna Dorothea GREIN
 Birth: bef 28 Aug 1690
 Death: 4 Sep 1690

Name: Johannes GREIN (Fourth Generation)
 Birth: 11 Mar 1683 Holzburg, Hessen, Germany
 Death: 18 Nov 1755 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 Father: Johannes GREIN (1652-1697)
 Mother: ?? DAMM

Misc. Notes

Johannes was assumed to be a resident of the Landsburg, Allendorf, Hessen, Germany. However, he was listed in the church record on 24 Dec 1715 with Elizabeth Zeis (no birth or death date) in the church book in Merzhausen. It appears to be a contingent record, apparently a marriage commitment between Johannes and Elizabeth Zeis; however, no marriage took place and he married Magdalena (surname unknown) at a later unknown date. Magdalena's death is recorded in Allendorf.

* Spouse: Magdalena ?
 Birth: abt 1687
 Death: 13 Feb 1754 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany

Children

* 1 M: George Heinrich GREIN*
 Birth: bef 12 Apr 1722 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 Death: 20 May 1762 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 * Spouse: Gehla STECHER
 Marriage: 2 Sep 1745 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany

Other Children Not Known

Name: George Heinrich* GREIN (Fifth Generation)
 Birth: bef 12 Apr 1722 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 Death: 20 May 1762 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 Father: Johannes GREIN (1683-1755)
 Mother: Magdalena ? (~1687-1754)
 Marriage: 2 Sep 1745 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 * Spouse: Gehla STECHER
 Birth: 10 Mar 1718 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 Death: ?
 * Father: Johann Jacob STECHER (~1689-1757)

Children

1 F: Anna Martha GREIN
 Birth: 6 Sep 1747 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany

Spouse:

2 M: Heinrich Conrad GREIN/CRAIN* *Immigrant*
 Birth: 11 Jul 1749 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 Death: bef Nov 1818 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 Occupation: Linen Weaver, Soldier, Farmer
 Education: Unknown
 Spouse: Unknown

3 F: Martha Elisabeth GREIN
 Birth: 30 Apr 1751 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 4 M: Wiegand GREIN
 Birth: 12 Dec 1752 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 5 F: Barbara Elisabeth GREIN
 Birth: 13 Apr 1756 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 Death: 24 Nov 1756 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 6 F: Anna Elisabeth GREIN
 Birth: 25 Dec 1757 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany

Name: Heinrich Conrad GREIN/CRAIN* (Sixth Generation)
 Birth: 11 Jul 1749 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 Death: bef Nov 1818 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 Father: George Heinrich GREIN (<1722-1762)
 Mother: Gehla STECHER (1718-?)
 Spouse: Unknown

Children

1 M: George CRAIN/GREEN* *PS Bluegreen line*
 Birth: 9 Jan 1792 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 Death: 2 Aug 1880 Crittenden Co., KY
 Occupation: Farmer
 Education: Unknown
 Spouse: Mary "Polly" CRIDER
 Marriage: 11 Dec 1813 Livingston Co., KY
 Spouse: Juliana Angelina Hill WOODSIDES
 Marriage: 21 Nov 1855
 2 M: Jacob CRAIN/CRAYNE
 Birth: ? 1795 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 Death: 3 Jan 1881 Crittenden Co., KY
 Occupation: Farmer
 Spouse: Nancy DEBOE
 Marriage: 21 Feb 1820 Pittsylvania Co., VA

3 F: Margaret "Peggy" CRAIN/CRAYNE *Tackett line*
 Birth: 1797 Pittsylvania Co. VA
 Spouse: John W. TURLEY
 Marriage: 1818 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 4 F: Mary "Polly" CRAIN/CRAYNE
 Birth: 1799 Pittsylvania County, VA
 Spouse: Sandford TURLEY
 Marriage: 1823 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 5 M: Henry CRAIN/CRAYNE
 Birth: 1801
 Spouse: Elizabeth McNEELY
 Marriage: 1820

6 M: Conrad CRAIN/CRAYNE Jr.
 Birth: 11 May 1809 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 Death: Feb 1889 Crittenden Co., KY
 Spouse: Mary "Polly" DEBOE
 Marriage: 16 May 1834 Caldwell Co., KY
 Spouse: Martha HUNT
 Marriage: 18 Mar 1868
 7 F: Nancy CRAIN/CRAYNE
 Birth: 1810 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 Spouse: James HILL
 Marriage: 28 Jun 1832 Livingston Co., KY
 Spouse: William CRIDER

also maybe son James

1 Mr. Heinrich Conrad GRIMM/GRIN
 Birth: 11 Jul 1749 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 Death: 2nd Nov 1818 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 Occupation: Linen Weaver, Soldier, Farmer
 Education: Unknown
 Spouse: Unknown
 2 Mr. Martin Allendorf GRIN
 Birth: 20 Apr 1751 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 3 Mr. William GRIN
 Birth: 12 Dec 1752 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 4 Mr. Heinrich GRIN
 Birth: 12 Apr 1756 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 Death: 14 Nov 1782 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 5 Mr. Anna Elisabeth GRIN
 Birth: 15 Dec 1757 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany

Name: Heinrich Conrad GRIMM/GRIN (1749-1818)
 Birth: 11 Jul 1749 Allendorf, Hesse, Germany
 Death: 2nd Nov 1818 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 Father: George Heinrich GRIN (1712-1762)
 Mother: Anna STECHER (1712-?)
 Spouse: Unknown

Children
 1 Mr. George GRIM/GRIN
 Birth: 9 Jan 1752 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 Death: 2 and 1880 Claiborne Co., KY
 Occupation: Farmer
 Education: Unknown
 Spouse: Mary "Polly" CHIDLER
 Marriage: 14 Dec 1813 Livingston Co., NY
 Spouse: Juliana Angelina Hill WOODRICK
 Marriage: 21 Nov 1822
 2 Mr. Jacob GRIM/GRIN
 Birth: 7 1752 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 Death: 2 Jan 1821 Claiborne Co., KY
 Occupation: Farmer
 Spouse: Nancy DEBOE
 Marriage: 21 Feb 1820 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 3 Mr. Margaret "Peggy" GRIM/GRIN
 Birth: 1757 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 Spouse: John W. TURNER
 Marriage: 1818 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 4 Mr. Mary "Polly" GRIM/GRIN
 Birth: 1758 Pittsylvania County, VA
 Spouse: Jonathan TURNER
 Marriage: 1822 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 5 Mr. Nancy GRIM/GRIN
 Birth: 1761
 Spouse: Elizabeth KENNEL
 Marriage: 1820
 6 Mr. Daniel GRIM/GRIN
 Birth: 11 May 1768 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 Death: Feb 1822 Claiborne Co., KY
 Spouse: Mary "Polly" DEBOE
 Marriage: 16 May 1821 Caldwell Co., KY
 Spouse: Martha KUNT
 Marriage: 18 Mar 1822
 7 Mr. Nancy GRIM/GRIN
 Birth: 1812 Pittsylvania Co., VA
 Spouse: James Hill
 Marriage: 28 Jun 1832 Livingston Co., KY
 Spouse: William CHIDLER

Marriage: 30 May 1848 Crittenden Co., KY

Dr. Hazel Green Pflueger
13351 Saguache Circle
County Road 261J
Nathrop, CO
719-530-0802

Conrad's
Ancestry
1848
May 30
Crittenden Co. KY

Dr. Havel Green Hildner
19351 S. Avenue C
County Road 121
Hildner, IA
712-240-0802

Subject: Re: Census Data Arrived**Date:** Sun, 07 Mar 1999 13:08:59 -0700**From:** "H. Pflueger" <pflueger@chaffee.net>**To:** JHumphre@ix.netcom.com

Hi Jackie,

I guess I never mentioned to you that my friend, Melanie Dalton Crain, had inadvertently found Conrad's land records under G rather than C. Don't know why I hadn't looked under G before. Melanie's husband in English from Connecticut and the Dalton is from the zillion Daltons in Pitts Co. Here is the information she sent to me and I will get copies of them when I'm in Pitts. Melanie will come up there to work with me one day and has invited me to share a room with her at the National Genealogy Conference in Richmond in May. It should be fun.

Melanie I have some Pitts Co. info for you; don't know if this is new to you or

> not. I found a microfilm of early land tax records (1782-1803) at the

> Danville Library and actually went up there for an entire day to work on

> the film. What surprised me was that Conrad Crain was not in the

> records...but...yes, he was. He was consistently listed as Conrad Grain: *

> 1790: Conrad Grain 100 acres

> 1791: Conrad Grain (Croff) 100 acres = the "Croff" reference indicated

> who Conrad

> bought the 100 acres from, his name was Henry Croff *

> 1792: --not on the list

> 1793: Conrad Grain (Croff) 100 ac

> 1794: --not on the list

> 1795: Conrad Grain 100 ac

> The tax records were terribly hard to read in some places; so the years

> 1792 and 1794 may have been too faint to read or the tx man may have

> missed Conrad. After 1795 Conrad is not listed for land taxes on that *

> microfilm; I haven't looked in other places to see if he were around

> from 1796 on. How about sending me the dates you have for his places of

> residency?

> I then looked in the Grantee Index at the courthouse and found a deed

> listed as such:

> 15 Feb 1790 Koonrad Grain from Henry Groff and wife Elizabeth DB 8: 487

>

>> Deed:

>> For 1 pound sterling paid by Henry Croffa [sic], assignee of Reuben

>> Bennett, assignee of

>> John Goad (Jr?), 275 acres by survey dated 13 Jan 1769 in Pittsylvania Co

>> on branches of Frying Pan Creek & bounded...to wit: Beg at his and Wm

>> Bennetts corner and then new lines S38W 205 p to a hickory sapling, S28W

>> 80 p to a black jack, S73E 145 p to a chestnut oak, N40E 190 p to a pine

>> in sd. Goads former line and then the same N75W 90 p to a white oak, N45W

>> 120 p to the beg.

>> Dated 19 July 1791.

>>

>> I will try to track down the 160 acres, 100 of which Henry sold to

>> Conrad. Doesn't look like I will be in Chatham, though, for a couple of

>> weeks. You and I may yet be related...or at least our ancestors were

>> speaking acquaintances.

>>

*Conrad's
land
S.E. of Tushee
& west of Greene
on hwy from
Greene*

Dr. Hazel Brown Hildegar
12321 Sycamore Circle
County Road 2613
Hartford, CO
719-230-0802

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Date: Sun, 07 Mar 1999 13:08:59 -0700
From: "H. Pflueger" <pflueger@chaffee.net>
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- 1792: --not on the list
- 1793: Conrad Grain (Croff) 100 ac
- 1794: --not on the list
- 1795: Conrad Grain 100 ac

The tax records were terribly hard to read in some places; so the years 1792 and 1794 may have been too faint to read or the tx man may have missed Conrad. After 1795 Conrad is not listed for land taxes on that microfilm; I haven't looked in other places to see if he were around from 1796 on. How about sending me the dates you have for his places of residency?

I then looked in the Grantee Index at the courthouse and found a deed listed as such:

15 Feb 1790 Koonrad Grain from Henry Groff and wife Elizabeth DB 8: 487

get Turley
Conrad's land
S.E. of Tushes
+ west of Grctra
on highway from Grctra

> > Deed:
> > For 1 pound sterling paid by Henry Croffa [sic], assignee of Reuben Bennett, assignee of John Goad (Jr?), 275 acres by survey dated 13 Jan 1769 in Pittsylvania Co on branches of Frying Pan Creek & bounded...to wit: Beg at his and Wm Bennetts corner and then new lines S38W 205 p to a hickory sapling, S28W 80 p to a black jack, S73E 145 p to a chestnut oak, N40E 190 p to a pine in sd. Goads former line and then the same N75W 90 p to a white oak, N45W 120 p to the beg.
> > Dated 19 July 1791.
> > I will try to track down the 160 acres, 100 of which Henry sold to Conrad. Doesn't look like I will be in Chatham, though, for a couple of weeks. You and I may yet be related...or at least our ancestors were speaking acquaintances.
> > The land taxes follow,
> > Melanie

Name	Yr	Ac	Notes	Former owner
Croffe Henry	1785	434	1785 land change:	from Reuben Bennett
Croff Henry	1787	160		
Croff Henry	1788	160		
Croff Henry	1788	275	from R. Bennett	R. Bennett
Croff Henry	1789	275	from R. Bennett	R. Bennett
Croff Henry	1789	60		
Croff Henry	1790	175		
Croff Henry	1790	60		

Re: Census Data Arrived

mailto:C%7C/Program%20Files/Netscape/Na...d=36E2DCCB.3B115ED2@chaffee.net&number=

> >

> > Name

Yr

Ac

Notes

Former owner

> > Croffe Henry 1785 434 1785 land change: from Reuben Bennett

> > Croff Henry 1787 160

> > Croff Henry 1788 160

> > Croff Henry 1788 275 from R. Bennett R. Bennett

> > Croff Henry 1789 275 from R. Bennett R. Bennett

> > Croff Henry 1789 60

> > Croff Henry 1790 175

> > Croff Henry 1790 60

Handwritten notes in right margin, including "1785" and "1789".

BK6

33294

P.H.S.
✓

221
p 21

top

B. Fullers Inn

Britten Fuller

21 Dec 1818

next

prop - 7 Comod Crain Deid as
approach 4 Nov 1818

one cow	caif + Bull	8	14
1 cow + caif			15
1 DO + DO			12
1 cow + caif			12
"			11
1 keeper			8
1 do			9
1 do			7.5
1 Yearly			5.50
1 do			6
1 Bull			12
1 cow + caif + bull or Bell			15
1 cow + caif	(Peggy)	12	139.00

4 sows	12.00
9 sheep	15.00
1 sorrel horse	60
1 do mare	45
1 do colt	30
1 black mare	60
1 saddle + ? lip - 19/10	4.50
1 do + girt	9.50
	195.00
	14.00

BKL

one Shot Gun 10.50
 1 B Share plough + 1 Chimney fan 3.50
 1 Harrow 2.50
 1 B share plough 4.50
 1 table 1.62 70
 1 cupboard + contents 5.50 39.87 72
 1 — A 1.73 40.40 .87 72

one bedstead + furniture \$23.
 " " " " 20
 1 do do + do 18
 " " " " 13
 2 beds + do 10 — 84.00

1 pine chest 2.50
 1 weavers loom 6.00
 1 flax wheel 1.50
 1 cotton — .75
 2 Saws 1.50
 4 axes 4.
 4 hoes 1.50
 3 m a Hocks 5.
 1 spade + shovel 1.25
 1 Sock Chain 1.00
 1 pr Truckle wheels 1.00
 5 grain digsheds 5 2.00
 1 box + cutting knife 2
 1 powdering tub .80
 3 tubs + one cask 2.25 30.75

33 244
Bkk

Conrad Cram T_{no}

4 planes 5.34
Haul Horn 1.
3 pr of gear 4.50
~~the~~ + cradle .50
2 scythe
3 hay forks 1.50
1/2 bushel measure + riddle .50
4 scythes 3.
1 pr of Orrin sled 1.50
1 skittel 0.50
178.34

2 pots 3. 537.96
" Set of cricks 1.

8 (or 83) punker plates 1.
2 punker Basins 6272
Set of Tins 75
2 punker dishes + 85 spoons .50
7 knives + 12 forks 1.
1 set of tins 75
4 water pails 1.30
2 pr sharp shears .50
1/2 bushel 1.50
1 dough trough .25
1 plough + wedges 1.75
2 shovels 2.25

2 blind brooks \$ 2.00
 5? deep hooks 1-
 3 Tubs .75
 1 table .25
 Case 5- 2
 Double tree + Sprad - cher 1.
 1 hand saw + Lindsey articles 4
 1 cash .50
 3 Bottles - .37 1/2
 3 Jags .75
 1 ? Rustat .37 72
 1 looking glass .25

Act agent John Ordine 27.07
 " " " " 30.00

amt of the Estate 584.07

amt of the Estate Appraised Nov 4/1818

Signed Richard Bennett
 Abraham Sr
 George Craft
 Pleasant Phears

Recorded 21 Dec 1818

33294

Conrad Crain Inv
P.H.S.V.

accs current

16
—

1817-182-

p260

new Indry degn 1817

410
Ephraim Witches acct

May 23
1816

Thos Turley dase 5-
Pleasant Pleas X

Vincent Witches
Gdr

(place closed)

Canoe Case 10/18/18

PR 552

11

2 blue birds

10/18/18

Deep Red 181-181

Case 10/18/18

Double tree + 10/18/18

10/18/18 181

Should also be the sale of his property

received 27 Dec 1818

5 records relating to estate settlement of **Conrad Crayne** from Pittsylvania County Court Records, Chatham, Virginia

[Court Records Books 19, page 126-127][2 motions]

August Court 1818:

On motion of Jacob Crain who made oath acg to law and with commisioners George Crain & John Turley Jr sec'y ack'd bond in the penalty of \$500 __ as the law directs. Cert. is granted him for obtaining letters of admn of the Est of Conrad Crain dec'd in due form.

It is ordered that Pleasant Phears, George Craft, Abrm Roarer Jr and Richd Bennett or any 3 of them, being swo. &c do apprs the Est of Conrad Crain dec'd & rept &c.

[Court Records Book 19, page 217]

December Court 1818:

An Invy & appr of the Est of Conrad Crain dec'd ret'd & OK.

[Court Records Book 24, page 255]

April Court 1824

Abram Rorer jr apptd Grdn of Conrad Crain & Nancy Crain orphs of Conrad Crain Dec'd George and thereupon the said Abram Rorer jr came into court and with George Rorer his sec'y -----d ----- ack'd Bond in the penalty of \$500 conditioned accdg to Law.

[Accounts Current Book 6, pages 221-223]

An Inventory of the property of Conrad Crain Dec'd as appraised this fourth day of November 1818.

One Cow & Calf & Bell	\$ 14
1 Cow & Calf	15
1 Do & Do	12
1 Cow & bell	12
1 Cow	11
1 Heifer	8
1 Do	9
1 Do	7 5
1 Yearling	5 50
1 Do	6
1 Bull	12
1 Cow & calf & Bell	15
1 Cow & Calf (Peggys)	12 \$139.00
Four Sows	12 00

Nine Sheep	15	00	
One Sorrel Horse	60		
1 Do Mare	45		
1 Do Colt	30		
1 Black Mare	60	\$ 195.00	
One Saddle & L--single	4	50	
1 Do & girt	9	50	14.00
One Shot Gun	10	50	
1 B Sh--Plough & Clevis ring	3	50	
1 Harrow	2	50	
1 B Sh--- Plough	4	50	
1 Table	1	621	
1 Cupboard & Contents	5	50	29.871
1 Chest	1	75	404.871

[page 222]

cts

One Bed, Stead & furniture	23	00	
One Bed, Stead & furniture	20	00	
1 Do Do & Do	18		
1 Do Do & Do	13		
2 Beds & Do	10	84.00	
One Pine Chest	2	50	
One weaving loom	6	00	
1 Flax Wheel	1	50	
1 Cotton	75		
2 Stays	1	50	
4 Axes	4	00	
4 hoes	1	50	
3 Mattocks	3	00	
1 spade & Shovel	1	25	
1 Sook Chain	1	00	
1 pr Truckle wheel	1	00	
5 Grain Hogshead	2	00	
1 Box & cutting Knife	2	00	
1 Powdering Tub		50	
3 Tubs & one Cask	2	25	30.75
4 plows	5	34	
W outtens	1		
3 pr of Gear	4	50	
1 Sythe & cradle		50	
3 Hay forks	1	50	
1 half Bushel measure & riddle		50	
4 sythes	3		
1 Oven & lid	1	50	
1 Skillet		50	18.34
2 Pots	3		537.96
" Set of crocks	1		

8 Pewter Plates	1	
2 Pewter Basons		621
Set of Tins	75	
2 Pewter dishes & 8 spoons		1 50
7 knives & 12 forks	1	
1 Set of Tins	50	
4 Water vessels	1 30	
2 pr Sheep Shears		50
Half Bushel & sipe	50	
1 Dough Trough		25
1 Plough Stand & Wedges		1 75
2 Shovels	25	

[page 223]

2 Blind Bridles	\$ 2 00
5 Veap Hooks	1
3 Tubs	75
1 Table	25
6 Cow Chains	2
Double tree & Stretcher	1
1 Handsaw & Sundry Articles	4
1 Cask	50
3 Bottles	371
3 Jugs	75
1 R--let	371
1 Looking Glass	25
Acct Against John Craine	27 07
Acct Against John Craine	30 00
Amt of the Estate	584 07
Amt of the Estate appraised Nov 4 1818	
Richard Bennett	
Abraham Rorer Senr	
George Craft	
Pleasant Phears	

At a Court held for Pittsylvania County the 21st Day of December 1818 This Inventory & appraisement of the Estate of Conrad Craine Dec'd was returned to Court and ordered to be recorded.

Teste

Will Tunstall CPC

Contributed by Carole Anderson

This is from Pittsylvania Co. May Court 1815, Order Book 16, Page 469:

Polly

Keep for 704

1
P23
PP

B. H. H.

add 1 table
1 cupboard of contents

1.62
5.50 29.8772

Comma

Blair & Ballou

*Thomas Moore
Ralph Smith
Stephen Hamblet*

*A court held for Pennsylvania County The 21st Day of
Nov 1818 This Inventory & Appraisement of the Estate of
Britton Fuller Decd was returned to court and ordered to be
recorded*

Wm Turnbull Cpf

*Grains
Barry*

*An Inventory of the property of Barry Barry taken as appraisement
this fourth day of November 1818*

<i>One cow & calf & Bull</i>	<i>\$ 14</i>	<i>..</i>	
<i>1 cow & calf</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>..</i>	
<i>1 D. & D.</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>..</i>	
<i>1 cow & bull</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>..</i>	
<i>1 cow</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>..</i>	
<i>1 Steer</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>..</i>	
<i>1 D.</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>..</i>	
<i>1 D.</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>	
<i>1 Yearling</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>50</i>	
<i>1 D.</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>..</i>	
<i>1 Bull</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>..</i>	
<i>1 cow & calf & Bull</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>..</i>	
<i>1 cow & calf (Begg)</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>\$129.00</i>
<i>Four cows</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>00</i>	
<i>Five Shags</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>00</i>	
<i>One Corned Sow</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>..</i>	
<i>1 D. Mare</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>..</i>	
<i>1 D. Bull</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>..</i>	
<i>1 Black mare</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>195.00</i>
<i>One cattle & single</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>50</i>	
<i>1 D. & calf</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>14.00</i>
<i>One that has</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>50</i>	
<i>1 B. Shaw plough & Blaine (Mig)</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>50</i>	
<i>1 Harrow</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>50</i>	
<i>1 B. Shaw plough</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>50</i>	
<i>1 Table</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>50</i>	
<i>1 B. Shaw & Blaine</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>29.8772</i>

BK

33294 2221

Pitts Va

33294

Bo Han

139

139

29.8772

163
Bottom

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including "The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, from the year 1862 to the present time."

Handwritten notes below the introductory text, starting with "The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, from the year 1862 to the present time."

1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	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One Bar, Head & Foot	2	50	
One Bar, Head & Foot	2	50	
1 Bar, Head & Foot	18	-	
1 Bar, Head & Foot	15	-	
2 Bars, Head & Foot	16	-	84. 11
One Piece Chest,	2	50	
One Wearing Room	6	17.	
1 Chair (Wheel)	1	50	
1 Cotton	-	75	
2 Slaps	1	50	
4 Axes	4	-	
4 Axes	1	50	
3 Mattresses	3	-	
1 Spade & Shovel	1	25	
1 Cook Chimney	1	10	
1 for Charlotte Wheel	1	11	
3 Grain Hogsheads	2	11	
1 Box & Putting Knife	2	-	
1 Powdering Tub	-	50	
3 Tubs & One Cask	2	25	\$30 - 75
Four pokers	5	36	
2 Doublers	1	-	
3 for of Gear	1	50	
1 of the Veranda	-	50	
3 Day books	1	50	
1 half Bushel measure & riddle	-	50	
1 Sythe	3	-	
1 Crown & Lid	1	50	
1 Skillet	1	26	12. 36
2 pots	3	-	337. 96
1 Lot of crocks	1	-	
8 powder plates	1	-	
2 powder Basins	-	62 1/2	
1 Lot of Tin	-	75	
2 powder dishes & 5 Spoon	1	50	
7 Min. & 12 for	1	-	
1 Lot of Tin	-	50	
4 Water Ruffs	1	30	
2 for & keep Shims	-	27	
1 Half Bushel & life	-	50	
1 " " "	-	50	

704
33294

BK6

33294

P. 75 VA

BKC

Bottom p 332922

33294

PMS 67

1 Glass Wheel	1	50	
1 bottom	-	75	
2 Slap	1	50	
1 Aars	1	-	
1 Aars	1	50	
3 Mattresses	3	-	
1 Spade & shovel	1	25	
1 Hook Chain	1	75	
1 for Church Wheel	1	15	
3 Grain Hogsheads	2	15	
1 Box & Cutting Knife	2	-	
1 Powdering Tub	-	50	
3 Tubs & one each	2	25	\$30 - 75
Four poles	5	36	
2 buckets	1	-	
3 for of gear	1	50	
1 by the Verable	-	50	
3 Hay forks	1	50	
1 half Bushel measure & riddle	-	50	
1 sythe	3	-	
1 Oxen & lid	1	50	
1 Skillet	1	25	12 - 36
2 pots	3	-	537 - 96
1 Set of crocks	1	-	
8 Quarter plates	1	-	
2 Quarter Basins	-	62 1/2	
1 Set of Tin	-	75	
2 Quarter dishes & 3 Spoon	1	50	
7 Tins & 12 forks	1	-	
1 Set of Tin	-	50	
1 Water vessels	1	30	
2 for Sharp Shears	-	50	
1 Half Bushel Sifters	-	50	
1 Ring Sifters	-	25	
1 Sifters & Hand Sifters	1	75	
2 Sifters	-	25	

P2
P3
B. H.

CONRAD CHAIN'S INVENTORY

2 Poling Brides	\$ 2	11
2 Poling Brides	2	
2 Fish	-	75
1 Table	-	25
6 Iron chains	2	-
Double ten & short ther	1	-
1 Hand saw & sundry Articles	1	-
1 Leash	-	50
3 Bottles	-	37 1/2
3 Cups	-	75
1 Pintal	-	37 1/2
1 Looking Glass	-	25
Acct against John Crane	27	07
Acct against John Crane	30	112
Acct of the Estate	584	07
Acct of the Estate as perained in 1818		

Richard Bennett
Abraham Porter Junr
George Craft
Pleasant Chorn

At a Court held for Pilling Cranes County the 25th Day of December 1818 This Inventory & Appraisement of the Estate of Conrad Crane Dead was returned to Court and ordered to be recorded
T. J. Tinsdale C. J.

1818 July	17	To Cash William Tinsdale for bond taken in	4	18	5
		This sum due to Thompson Robertson	6	4	1 1/2
		Cash paid Clerk of Pilling Cranes 1.57	-	9	5
1818 Sept	30	Cash paid John Wood bond taken in	9	1	3
		Tommyson as	20	13	2 1/2
1817 June	19	By amount of property sold this day	4	11	2 1/2
1818 July	1	By amount of property sold this day			
		82.35 amt due	14	2	
		By this sum as per Court order			

3223

BK

33294

P.H. Va

Account Pleas was Exec of John Tinsdale

33

P3
 13
 COUNTY COURT
 MIXED PROBATE

August Court 1818

An info. of Thos. Wilkinson Jr. stating
fortho that he is owner of the land
on both sides of Brothers creek in the
+ County where he proposes settling a
Water Grist mill a petition of ad-
quod Damnum is awarded him to be read
on the 4th day of Sept next ret. &c.

Edmundson apud & Dehols Moore
Re Dehols Jr. apud bail office had all and
prout & ipso

On motion of the att. gen. for the
Commonwealth & on the info. of Jas.
McWilliams Esq. of the revenue of
+ this County it is ordered that Stephen
yeates Jr. be sworn to appear at the
next Court to show cause if any
he can rely on info. shall not
be then filed in him for keeping a house
of private entertainment at his house
without a license

A deed from Geo. Camp Esq. of Reuben
Marlow to Geo. Adams dated 9th Dec.

Also from Geo. Adams to George
Camp dated 9th Dec.

Brown & Fountain Deeds by post

On motion of Jacob Crain who made
oath accg to law and with
George Crain & John Surley
MADE
CONRAD
TARLEY

Wu
as the for
for obtain
Conrad
Nancy & the
Moore &
with Dec
into & act
Conrad. gen
Watkins
to affd
fomo
He is Dr
George
Richd W
sur. & c
Crain
A Deed
to Geo
for
It is Dr
multiple
series in
Willis G
obtained a
private
may men
first
Piper will

1 May 1818

BK 19

Conrad Crain Estate

George Crain + John Turley SR? accg
jr or accept

— bond in the peralty — — — Jan —

226
BK 19
p. 26

An m^o of Tho^s Williamson & son
fortho that he is owner of the land
on both sides of Bourches creek in the
County where the proposed grating on
Water Grist mill a Petition of ad-
judication is now pending to be read
on the 1st day of Sept next next.

Edmundson ap^{pe} & Dehols Moore
Re Dehols & ap^{pe} paid office fee and
pay^{ed} & ip^{er} -

An motion of the att. gen^l for the
Commonwealth & on the inj^ury of Geo
mo. Williams. En^u of the revenue of
this County it is ordered that Stephen
Spears Jr be sworn to appear at the
next Court to show Cause if any
he can show an inj^ury made to
be then filed, & him for keep a house
of private entertainment at his house
without a license.

A W^ored Geo. Camps son of Robin
Marlow. to Geo. Adams w^ored & O^o -

Also Geo. Geo. Adams to George
Camps w^ored & O^o -

Brown & Fontaine Dined by post

An motion of Jacob Brain who made
oath asy for law and with James Brain
George Brain & John Parley & son
who lived in the past

as the pa
for obtain
Bourad to
Stanley also
Moore ap^{pe}
with Geo
into & act
Geo. ap^{pe}
Watkins
to ap^{pe} &
formo.
He is Gr
George B
Nicks B
sur. & do
Brain de
A Dec^o of
to Geo. B
Geo. for
He is arri
motive for
series in
Willis L
obtained a
private m
may men
p^{ro} to
Beyersville
& 1000 P^{ro}

126
Bottom

33315 P.H. Va.
BK 19
Court Orders

can move if the person or sitting
forth that he is owner of the land
on both sides of Burrough creek in the
County where the proposed settling a
Water Grist mill a petition of ad-
quod damnum is and him to be paid
in the 15th day of Sept next next red. 9

Edmundson apud & Dehols Moore
Dehols Dr apt paid office led to and
paid & ipse

On motion of the att. gen. for the
Commonwealth & on the info. of Jas.
McWilliams Esq. of the revenue of
this County it is ordered that Stephen
yeates Dr be paid to apper at the
next Court to show Cause if any
he can show an info. shall not
be then filed, him for keep a house
of private entertainment at his house
without a license.

A Decd from Geo. Camp Esq of Robert
Marlow to Jas. Adams Esq & O.R.

Also from Jas. R. Adams to George
Camp Esq & O.R.

Brown & Fountain Deeds by draft

On motion of Jas. Brain who in
oath say to law and with
George Brain & John Swaley Dr pay
who find in the present

as the person
for obtaining
Barred Brain

Nancy Moore
Moore orphan
with her mother
into & acted for
Bond. say to

Watkins & son
to affd filed
some

It is ordered
George Craft
Richd Merrill
sur. & do app
Brain decd &

A Decd of
to Jas. D. Pa
the form by

It is ordered
warrant from
series in future

William Lylap
obtained a license
privately with
Mary Mearl

prose & record
Rijmills, Edm
& the British

Bound

August Court 1818

as the law directs - Court is granted him
for oblation letters of some of the Est of
Conrad Crain dead in due form.

Nancy Moore is app'd. Guardian of all the
Moore orphan of the Moore dead. and
with her & others her pwp sent
into & act'd bond in the specialty of \$2000
bond. acc to law.

Watkins - Saw W Bond - Nov. for accy.
to aff'd filed & ~~aff'd~~ ~~being~~ ~~could~~ ~~file~~
same.

It is ordered that Pleasant Phears
George Craft, & ^{GR}thm. Roarer Jr and
Richd ^{BENNETT} Dismick or any 3 of them, being
sworn & ^{APPRISERS} do apprs. the Est of Conrad
Crain dead ^{deceased & reported & c.} ~~deceased~~ & c.

A Decd of trust for Mrs. M. Royall
to Jas. D. Patton trustee for Mrs. Rowland
the sum by 3 Mths & c.

It is ordered that Gilman Sayre be
instructed from paying County & Parish
taxes in future.

Willis Lylap rec'd the sum of \$4.50 &
obtained a license to keep a house of
private entertainment till the 1st of
May next.

Justs ~~James~~ Jno. Roberts, Gray
Rijmille, Edw Robertson, Thos. Shelton
& c. ~~Pratt~~

33315 P.H.5
BK 19
Conrad Crain Estate
Court Orders

obtaining letters of the Est. of
Councils and decided in due form

18 March 1888
175 Va Ct Order
13023 p10(33318)

Hathorn - Sparks for one in Bond note for agreeable to offer
by John Doyle Callie note apply Ind. reg to be bond with and and
cash.

by Order Wmabisho for - Sumner for same same

defunct Davis H. - Money Bond by pliffs all.

It is ordered that John Power Jr Geo. Pearson the Wrights for
John Power Jr and Geo. P. Wright or any three of them who are
+ apply come for that purpose to examine state & settle the
and care of the estate of Conrad Crane and with their advice
+ apply &c

An Inventory and appra of the estate of Benjamin Terry died 1882
VCR

A report of the division ~~of~~ of the estate of Benjamin Terry
due 1882 VCR

It is ordered that James Mc Williams for Chambers Terry
John Claiborne Martin Facon and William Vidu or any three
CONRAD CRANE ESTATE in their business do settle

BK 24 p 255 [33716 April Court 1824 Conrad CHAIN'S ORPHANS get Guardian's Hb 37

Robertson & Deacons pro. for money
as Secy. No. pro. agreeable to app. filed
Call. Encl app. for \$304.45
Int. from 23rd day of March 1824 till p. Heats
being the ant. paid by the p^{er} as Secy.
to Mullins & Irvin.

Davis vs Davis. No. pro. agreeable to app. filed
Call. Encl app. for \$26.00
Heats subject to audit of \$8.50 p. by the
App. Davis

Davidson vs Davidson. No. pro. agreeable to app. filed
Call. Encl app. for \$38.07
Int. from the 10th day 1824 till p. and
costs.

Watkins vs Fyffe. No. an. & Barnes, app. no. pro.
agreeable to app. filed. Call. Encl app.
Int. from the 10th day 1824 till p. and
costs.

Holland vs Holland. No. 1. Same name
Same name. No. 2. Same name
an. Encl. & app. & account of sales of Estate of George
Holland. Dec. 1824.

Abraham Rorrey vs app. of Leanna Rorrey &
Nancy Rorrey app. of Leanna Rorrey Dec. 1824.
and thereupon the said Abraham Rorrey came into
Court and with George Rorrey his leg. out. and
ack. Bond in the penalty of \$500 Cash to be
paid to the said Leanna.

It is ordered that Mrs. Justice. B. H. Clark. The
Solicitor. Rorrey & others. & that the

Abram Rorer ? Jr appointed Guardian of Charles
Crair & Nancy Crair dec'd. George — and
? Sturimpar the said Abram Rorer ? Jr come into
^{thereupon} Court and with George Rorer his security —
acknowledged Bond in the penalty of \$500 — —
according to law.